

Postal Service Held Vital to Growth of U. S.

President Lays Cornerstone Of New Building in Washington

LAUDS DEPARTMENT

"Second to No Other in Upbuilding of America," He Declares

Washington — (P) — Wielding the same trowel employed by George Washington in laying the cornerstone of the capital building 130 years ago, President Hoover today formally dedicated the cornerstone of the new federal postoffice building here.

In an address at the ceremonies the president praised the growth and accomplishments of the postal service as "a factor second to no other in the upbuilding and development of modern America."

The chief executive said the post-office department had grown from 75 offices and 118 employees under Presidents Washington to 48,532 offices and more than 250,000 employees at the present time.

The president's address follows in full:

"In September, 1793, President Washington laid the cornerstone of the capitol. We meet today in the course of a nation wide commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth to set, with the same trowel which he used 130 years ago, the cornerstone of a new building for the administration of the postal service, which had its origin during Washington's administration.

"Washington was responsible for the original plan of this city. It was a plan which permitted its orderly and beautiful expansion. This building is set into that plan and is well fitted to further beautify the city.

Began In New York

"This ceremony today has an especial significance to the people of the city of New York, for it was there that the government of the United States began its functions under the constitution, and there was first organized the general postoffice, as it was then called. I extend greetings to those who are assembled in that city today to celebrate these beginning of the government and to do honor to Washington's memory.

"In those beginning days the country was sparsely settled; travel was difficult; postoffices were widely separated; and the postal service was primitive, slow and costly. But it was the sole means of communication among the states, and the new government acted vigorously to increase its efficiency. By the time of the removal of the government to the District of Columbia in the year 1800, the United States postoffice was firmly established.

"Postal facilities were looked upon by our early statesmen not merely as an end in themselves, but as a powerful instrumentality for national unity and national growth. In the first years of the republic, the mails followed the pioneers into our inland territory, and as the great tide of migration set toward the west, it was the rapidly multiplying post routes and the dependable communication which they afforded with the eastern seaboard that made possible the eventual extension of our frontiers to the Pacific.

Helped Build Nation

"Since those early days, the postal service has been a factor second to no other in the upbuilding and development of modern America. It has constantly enlarged and broadened its facilities and has steadily grown in usefulness. Today it threads through the daily social and business life of all our people, and extends its benefits to every city, hamlet, and fireside in the land.

It furnishes quick communication for business and industry, transports the products of the farm to the city dweller, brings the goods of the manufacturer and the merchant to the farmer's gate, delivers newspapers, magazines, and books into the remotest homes, provides a safe means of transmitting money and valuables, carries messages of gladness and of sorrow between families and friends, and makes

Turn to page 4 col. 5

Hailed for Speech



PREMIER HERIOT

Herriot Cheered After Speech on German Demands

French Premier Suggests New Security Treaty At Geneva

Paris — (P) — Paris political circles responded with acclaim today to a speech by Premier Herriot at Gramat yesterday in which the premier warned that Germany was planning to re-arm and proposed that the German arms equality problem be solved by a new security treaty at Geneva.

The nationalist newspaper *Le Figaro* hailed the speech as a repudiation of the international policy of the late Aristide Briand. Senator Henri Berenger, in the financial newspaper *L'Agence Economique et Financiere* referred to it as Herriot's profession of faith and added that it merited "becoming international." Senator Berenger was formerly French ambassador to Washington.

In the speech, which was made when Mr. Herriot stopped at the southwestern French town on his way to Geneva, the premier suggested Germany is seeking sufficient military strength to defeat with one thrust "the designated adversary."

"In the same way that Prussia formerly took advantage of conditions imposed on her to build a redoubtable army of an absolutely new type," he said, "is not German military genius today seeking to create an army . . . with the intention of striking to the heart, with one decisive thrust, the designated adversary . . . for whom national defense is but one form of patriotism?"

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Mills and President Discuss Their Program

Washington — (P) — President Hoover and Secretary Mills today discussed speeches they will deliver during the Republican campaign.

The treasury secretary said he understood the president was "well on the way" to completing his first campaign address, scheduled for delivery at Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday, Oct. 4 at 7:30 p. m., central standard time. He declined, however, to comment upon the subject matter of Mr. Hoover's speech.

Mills said they also had discussed the series of speeches he himself is to deliver, beginning at Detroit on Sept. 29, and carrying him to St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco and possibly Minneapolis.

Automobile Smashup Victim Fatally Hurt

Milwaukee — (P) — A skull fracture received in an automobile crash early today proved fatal to William Schwister, 20, town of Milwaukee. He died at the county hospital.

Schwister was riding in a car with Richard Unhofer, Menomonie, 20, in Highway 41 about 15 miles north of Milwaukee. Another automobile, in passing, side-wiped Unhofer's car and forced it off the road where it overturned.

Milwaukeean Killed In Fall Down Stairs

Milwaukee — (P) — Anton Detlaff, 25, fell down the basement stairs of his home last night and died of a broken neck at a hospital several hours later. He had left his home to buy cigarettes. When he returned his mother heard him fall and investigated. His head had struck the concrete floor and he did not regain consciousness.

Posse Search Forest Region For Murderer

Find Tracks of Man Suspected of Slaying Girl In Forest

DOGS FOLLOW TRAIL Officials Confident Fugitive Still Hidden in WOODED AREA

Carter, Wis. — (P) — Deputy sheriffs and aroused citizens today searched the forests of this region for Joseph Kornoski, 35, sought in the slaying of 16-year-old Violet Snow, who had spurned his love. Searchers had one unusual clew—the tracks of a man wearing only one shoe.

The man who stabbed Miss Snow to death in her bedroom in her home here Friday, lost a shoe as he leaped out of her window. The shoe was identified as belonging to Kornoski.

Curious footprints, such as might have been made by a man with one shoe, were found in sand near railroad tracks at White Lake. The impression of one shoe was distinct.

Apparently the man who made the tracks had wrapped cloths about the other foot and bound it with rope. Bloodhounds were set on this trail and Sheriff Edward Moore expressed confidence that the fugitive has not escaped from this region.

Deputies yesterday closed in on a track of woods near Goodman when they received a tip that Kornoski might be hiding there. They found only an aged hitch hiker, terrified by the bristling display of deer rifles and revolvers, and then turned to other trails.

Miss Snow was slain at the home of her uncle, Russell Collins, with whom she lived. Collins heard her scream and burst into her bedroom just as the assassin was leaving through the window.

Under the window authorities found the shoe. At another place in the Collins yard was Kornoski's rifle. Investigators believe that the man who killed Miss Snow intended to slay her with a rifle, that he lay in wait for her, and that he crept into her room when it became apparent she would not leave the house.

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the Rhineland occupation before the time limit and reductions in reparations for which he said, "no one is grateful."

France, he went on, stands for total elimination of force in international disagreements. He praised the recent speech of Secretary of State Stimson and the Hoover disarmament proposals. Secretary Stimson's address, he said, showed the United States was "attached to the defense of the Briand-Kellogg pact."

Ohio Guardsmen Go to Mine Area

Troopers Also Continue to Patrol Illinois Region After Clashes

Columbus, Ohio — (P) — Gov. George White today ordered Ohio National guardsmen to proceed to the Ohio Collieries company mine near Athens, where continued disorders were climaxed with two killings.

Admitting that the former allies had pledged themselves to disarm, as Germany pointed out in making her equality demands, he pledged French support of the provision but added France wanted disarmament through security.

France has already made disarmament gestures, he said, naming the ending of the

Back Our Party

Thomas Urges Progressives

Socialist Leader Assails Roosevelt, Hoover And Chapple

Madison.—(R) Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the presidency, in an address here yesterday urged Wisconsin Progressives defeated in the conservative landslide Tuesday to come into the Socialist fold this year where, he said, they belong.

The candidate spoke to 6,000 persons at the university stadium.

Thomas attacked Roosevelt, Hoover and John B. Chapple, Republican nominee for the senate.

Calling Roosevelt a man without a program, he said:

"I learn your Progressive papers in Wisconsin are thinking of supporting Roosevelt to get revenge on Hoover. What a program! What an abuse of political power!"

He described the Socialist program on unemployment as the only practical one.

"You cannot afford to satisfy your vengeance against Hoover by voting for Roosevelt," he said. "Roosevelt has done nothing more for the unemployed in New York state than Tammany has done in New York city."

While Thomas spoke he held in his hand a copy of the red-bound booklet published by Chapple and entitled "LaFollette-Socialism." He charged it was full of lies and did not present the constructive side of Socialism.

"Appeal to Fear"

He declared the conservative Republican victory in the Wisconsin primary was a result of a "contemptible appeal to fear and prejudice to get votes."

Referring to Chapple's campaign indictment of Socialism and his accusations that radicalism and atheism are harbored at the university, Thomas said:

"I use to think that Wisconsin was liberal. But I do not think so now in regard to those who voted for John B. Chapple. If he is elected to the senate that body will have reached a new low level."

"We have Wisconsin to thank for some things, but we can blame it for others. You have made it hard for us in New York to show up the Republicans because they can say 'well, after all, LaFollette was a Republican!'

Thomas urged support of the entire state ticket and election of Emil Seidl, Milwaukee, Socialist candidate for the senate.

The Socialist unemployment program, he said, includes: Decent housing for the one-third of the population needing it; a program of reforestation and rural electrification; a five day week and six hour day; and unemployment insurance on a national scale.

"What is practical if that is not?" he asked.

Thomas spoke last night at Beloit. He is scheduled to address a meeting at Milwaukee tonight.

Blaine Quiet on Progressive Body

Neither He Nor Bob LaFollette Have Mentioned Joining

BY RUBY A. BLACK

Post-Crescent Washington Correspondent

Washington.—With the formation of the National Progressive League, announced here Monday with Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska as its head, to campaign for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for President, Washington speculated as to whether Sen. John J. Blaine, just defeated in the Wisconsin Republican primary, and his colleague, Sen. Robert M. LaFollette Jr., would join the Roosevelt progressive movement.

Neither has so far stated his stand on the presidential campaign, although it is well known that both the platform of the Democratic party and the principles enunciated in the Roosevelt speeches to date, are far more in line with the beliefs of both Wisconsin senators than those of President Hoover. Blaine has simply said he might support Roosevelt if he proves of presidential stature. He supported Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

Sen. Hiram Johnson of California, opponent of the Hoover administration, is the only other Republican senator who has given support to the Roosevelt candidacy, and his endorsement was very cautious. Two of the chief 1928 campaigners for Hoover, insurgent Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, who, like Blaine lost in the primary, have been silent this year on the presidential campaign.

City Milk and Cream In Healthy Condition

Milk and cream delivered in Appleton are in healthy condition, the monthly test of dairy products just completed by Richard Groth, deputy health inspector, reveals. Only three rechecks were necessary this month, as compared to nine in August.

The milk distributed by 27 dealers was tested. The average bacteria count in milk was 25,407, while the ordinance permits 100,000 for raw milk and 30,000 for pasteurized. The average for 18 samples of cream was 46,766. The ordinance allows 300,000 for raw cream and 80,000 for pasteurized.

The butterfat test showed that the average butterfat content in milk from Holstein cows is 3.7, and the average for Guernsey milk, 4.6. The ordinance requires at least 3 per cent butterfat. The 18 samples of cream showed an average butterfat content of 2.2 while only 18 per cent is demanded by ordinance.

Speaks in State



NORMAN THOMAS

Group Will Study Chamber's Report On Transportation

Opinion of Four Committee Members to be Accepted as Appleton's Vote

A special referendum committee of the chamber of commerce, composed of Mayor John Goodland, Jr., A. K. Ellis, C. K. Boyer and John H. Neier, will meet at 4:30 Monday afternoon at chamber offices to consider the report of the national chamber's special committee on city passenger transportation. The opinion of the four men on 11 recommendations of the national board of directors will be the Appleton chamber's vote on the questions.

The national chamber in its statement concerning the referendum says that public utilities engaged in city passenger transportation have such a fundamental place in modern American communities, and their services are of such importance to every part of the community, that the board of directors more than a year ago authorized the appointment of a committee to study the subject of city passenger transportation and make recommendations.

The report of this committee was received in the spring of 1932 and was submitted by the board of directors to the annual chamber meeting. The annual meeting recommended a referendum among all member organizations.

Transportation Needed

It is pointed out that the general public in larger American cities uses some form of mass transportation, and that therefore there is a distinct need for it. On the other hand, a large part of the public has become accustomed to the advantages of individual transportation whether taxicab or by private automobile and to interfere unnecessarily with the use of individual transportation would be a serious setback.

The problem of the individual community is to facilitate both mass transportation to the fullest degree compatible with the public interest, taking into account the relative costs of the community of making the various forms of transportation possible. Public transportation should ordinarily include both mass transportation provided by electric railways, bus or both, and individual transportation provided by taxicab, it is pointed out.

Findings of the national committee, which are similar to the questions the local committee will have to consider, are:

Efficient City Passenger Transportation

The firm personal promissory notes with instructions that they should be used as additional security if the bank requested it. However, there was to be a stipulation that the bank was not to be given these securities unless it agreed not to sell the securities it already held.

Mr. Naylor charged that the additional security was called for and the bank, despite the fact that it knew the note was in the mail, sold or attempted to sell the securities in breach of the agreement. Mr. Naylor said the bank then refused to return the note. He asked dismissal of the suit.

Stresses Cooperation

The financial condition of all forms of local passenger transportation and the public interest involved are such as to require cooperation by business leaders and public officials with transportation management in working out constructive solutions.

Responsible private operations under proper public regulation should be fostered and municipal operation should be avoided.

Regulation should permit and encourage efficiency of transportation agencies, provide proper coordination and prevent unfair competition.

Within any metropolitan area and political sub division thereof the regulation of all types of local public passenger carriers should be centralized in a single body.

Local passenger transportation industries should determine and regulate should permit adoption of types of vehicle and equipment best suited to conditions with a view to efficiency and economy of operation, safety, health and convenience of patrons and adaptability to traffic requirements.

Each local transportation agency should be permitted and encouraged to adopt operating methods most conducive to economy and satisfactory performance of its service to the public.

Encourage Development

Street railways, bus and taxicab companies should be permitted and encouraged to develop differential rates with a view to improving operating results and giving a fair return. In communities where there is extensive demand for taxicab service, taxicab rates should be designated by regulatory authority, based on study of operating costs plus a reasonable profit under the local conditions. In such communities charges should be based on the taximeter.

To provide financial stability and assist carriers to meet new and unforeseen conditions, franchises for mass transportation agencies, whether on a service at cost basis or otherwise, should preferably be of the indeterminate type and should provide flexibility in their terms, subject to approval of the public regulatory authority.

Recent conditions emphasize the urgent need of local mass transportation agencies for relief from oppressive special taxes, paving requirements and other unfair burdens.

Where the public interest requires construction of rapid transit lines or other transit improvements, the costs of which cannot be financed on the basis of prospective receipts from car riders, the public should participate in such expense.

Where the public is to contribute to the cost of providing needed transportation facilities, and where special benefits will be derived by adjoining and nearby property, such special benefits should be as-

Federal Laws Supersede State Laws, Says Claflin

BY BERT CLAFLIN

Considerable misunderstanding seems to exist among the 7,000,000 licensed hunters to begin October 1 and end November 30. Should any further changes be made by the federal government staggering those issued by any state, then the federal rulings will be in force.

Federal regulations ALWAYS supersede the state laws EXCEPT WHEN STATE LAWS GIVE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION TO THE BIRDS.

Then and then only do state laws govern. That should be easy to remember.

Many states now have a provision in their game codes which automatically make the federal regulations or migratory birds the law of those states. In others, regulatory powers are vested in the commission or the chief administrative officer. In such cases changes are usually made to accord with the year to year changes in the federal regulations. In Wisconsin the latter mode of operation is in effect.

Fixes Authority

Either plan not only eliminates misunderstandings, but automatically gives all state game officers the authority to enforce the regulations. This both increases the enforcement staff materially and assures quick handling of violations; and flagrant violations may be prosecuted in both the state and federal courts if desired. In my opinion, if there is one real deterrent to violations of the game laws it is quick and certain punishment. This has long been more or less difficult to bring about in courts of the Fox River valley. In some of these courts the inability to punish offenders carries political significance, which is extremely unfortunate when we consider the scarcity of our game.

In some states the game department find it desirable to eliminate part of the early season allowed by federal regulations on snipe, rails, woodcock, etc., to prevent hunters who cannot await the opening day, or who kill game for mercenary reasons, from violating the law by shooting both upland birds and locally bred ducks and coots before the regular season opens. Usually this is done deliberately. And when the violators are apprehended their excuse is, "it was an accident." That, however, should by no means prevent their punishment.

Dr. Naylor points out that he was a stockholder of the corporation and that the firm owed the First National bank a sum which was secured by collateral. This collateral was depreciating in value and the bank threatened, unless it was given more security, to sell these securities at their depreciated value. Several stockholders gave the firm personal promissory notes with instructions that they should be used as additional security if the bank requested it.

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they must be re-manufactured."

The upturn marks the turning point in the long period during which the industry was burdened by excessive stocks," said Colonel Greeley. "That peak was reached in the latter part of 1930. For the past 11 months current sales have been in excess of current production, so that stocks are down one-half from the last quarter of 1930.

"Now it is difficult to fill mixed car orders promptly. Also from 15 to 20 per cent of stocks on hand are not really on the market—they

Boards Check Up Returns on Primary Vote

Canvassing Committee
Meets Tuesday After-
noon to Finish Work

Rechecking of the defective tally sheets, reported by the two precincts of both the Fifth and Sixth wards following the primary election last Tuesday, was completed over the weekend by the election boards. The tally sheets have been returned to the official county canvassing board which will meet at the courthouse Tuesday afternoon to complete its work.

The tally sheets were sent back to these two precincts because the canvassing board found them so incomplete that it could not complete its canvass. In the first precinct of the Fifth ward the officials had neglected to mark in the number of votes which F. F. Wheeler, Republican candidate for district attorney, received. The committee had totaled his vote but failed to make the necessary marks on the tally sheet. In this precinct this was the only error found. It was easily corrected and the total was found to be correct, according to a member of the board.

In the second precinct of the Fifth ward, the board had filled in totals, but these didn't correspond with the number of tally marks. The proper number of tally marks was filled in by the board and it was not necessary to recount the ballots, one of the election officials from this precinct said.

No Changes Seen
If the second reports of these two precincts are approved by the canvassing board tomorrow when the results of none of the nomination races will be changed. The closest race, between Samuel Sigman, Oscar J. Schmiegelt and Mr. Wheeler for the Republican nomination for district attorney, will be practically the same, although it is understood that Mr. Sigman has gained 5 or 10 votes. In this case he would be leading Wheeler by about 29 votes.

While it has been definitely established that sample ballots were used by voters in the Sixth ward and in Kimberly, when the supply of official ballots was depleted, it is not expected that this fact will result in any change. John E. Hantschel, county clerk, pointed out that all election boards had been given instructions to use sample ballots if the official supply was exhausted. Mr. Hantschel pointed out that they were versed in the legal steps necessary to use the sample ballots.

The use of sample ballots would be officially disclosed only if a recount is asked after the canvassing board completes its work tomorrow. It is understood that such a recount is to be demanded.

Kindergarten Pupil Is Injured by Truck

Patricia, 5-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Miller, 1338 W. Winnebago-st was injured about the head at noon today when she was struck by a car driven by William Rochon, route 6, Appleton, at the corner of Oklahoma-ave and Story-st. Further examination will be made to determine whether there is a skull fracture.

The child was running across the corner on her way home from Washington school, where she is a kindergarten pupil. The truck, owned by Joseph Ciske, 1220 W. Wisconsin-ave, was going east on Oklahoma-st. The driver, whose attempt to avoid striking the child failed, took her to St. Elizabeth hospital.

On the Air Tonight

7:30 p.m.—"Why Milwaukee has no gangsters and no deficit." WTMJ.

8:30 p.m.—"Parade of the States," North Carolina. Erno Rappe's orchestra. WTMJ, KSTP.

9:15 p.m.—"Easy Aces." WGN, WCCO, KMOX.

11 p.m.—Eddie Duchin and his orchestra. WSBT, WMT, KMOX.

11:05 p.m.—Lew Conrad's orchestra from Hotel Pennsylvania. WMAQ, KSTP, WIBA.

11:30 p.m.—Ted Weems and his orchestra from Chicago. WSBT, WCCO, WMT, KMOX.

Patrol Leaders Named By Girl Scout Troop

The Shamrock troop, Girl Scouts of St. Mary church, elected patrol leaders at a meeting Friday afternoon at Columbia hall. The new leaders are Mary Schwartz, Helen Van Ryzin, Margaret Walsh, Mary Jane Frieders. Jean White was elected treasurer. Fabian McLaughlin was named secretary. Margaret Ann Zwicker was chosen flag bearer, and Loretta Mortell and Joan Mullen were elected color guards.

Schneller to Speak At Rotary Meeting

Lieut. Col. Frank J. Schneller of Neenah will address Rotary club at Hotel Northern Tuesday noon. His talk will be concerned with Wisconsin Products week.

Realty Transfers

Irvin J. Monette to Irene S. Monette, lot in Fifth ward, Appleton.

Clarence P. Monette to Irene S. Monette, lot in Fifth ward, Appleton.

Judge Grants Divorce

To Appleton Resident

Mrs. Ruth Kuschel, 34, Appleton, was granted a divorce by Judge Edgar V. Werner in circuit court Saturday from her husband, Clarence Kuschel, 31, Appleton, on a charge of cruel and inhuman treatment. She charged he often came home drunk and abused her.

MOTHER NATURE'S WICHTIG SHOP



Two Famous Bells, THE "MARIA GIORIOSA" AND THE "EMPEROR" WERE CAST FROM THE METAL OF 42 FRENCH CANNONS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS IN THE WAR OF 1870.

FOR YEARS THEY HUNG IN THE TOWERS OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL, BUT WHEN THE WORLD WAR CAME THEY WERE AGAIN MADE INTO CANNON.

9-26 © 1932 BY NEA SERVICE, INC.

THE OLD ENGLISH POUND got its name from the Latin word "poundus," meaning a weight. From the use of wheat, in measuring a pound, came the word "grain," the small division of the pound. Henry VIII made the avariduous pound the unit of weight. It contained 16 ounces, or 7680 grains. In 1758 a piece of brass of suitable size was declared by Parliament to weigh a pound. Later, a piece of platinum was substituted for the brass, and the English pound weight is still this platinum standard pound.

NEXT: What man actually hunts hurricanes?

Kuschel started the suit but withdrew his complaint and the divorce was awarded to the parents of the husband.

What's that RASPING in your RADIO?

WHEN a radio six months old rasps like a coarse file on iron pipe, you have a right to be annoyed. Don't be too sure it's static... or the set either! Find out what's wrong. Have your radio tubes tested... replace the bad ones with brand-new Sylvania tubes. Sylvania radio tubes have been tested for a set like yours. Get them where you see the Sylvania Authorized Dealer Sign. At present low prices even a complete set costs very little. TUNE IN TONIGHT: "Back in Frank Luther and His Sylvanians," WHBY 515 P.M. C.S.T.

A PRODUCT OF HYGRADE SYLVANIA CORP. TESTED FOR A SET LIKE YOURS

Sylvania RADIO TUBES

DRAMAS OF MARRIED LIFE by Eva Greely

JANE LOOKS TERRIBLY RUN-DOWN. SHE REALLY WORKS TOO HARD

THE WAY SHE SLAVES OVER A WASHBOARD! NO WONDER SHE'S NEVER ABLE TO GO OUT WITH HER HUSBAND

AND HE LIKES GOOD TIMES SO—I MUST TELL HER ABOUT RINSO. THAT WILL CUT HER WORK IN TWO

Rinso saves time and work for millions of women every washday. Cup for cup, this famous "no-work" soap gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—even in hardest water.

Saves clothes—saves hands

Rinso is safe for your finest cottons and linens—white or colors. That's why it is recommended by the makers of 40 leading washing machines. And Rinso suds are so easy on the hands—they don't get that red, wash-worn look. That's why millions of women will use nothing else for dishwashing. Grease disappears, as if by magic, in these creamy Rinso suds. Get the BIG package of Rinso today. It's economical—a little goes so far.

"I would have loved to go out with him, but washday just about used up all my energy. But that's all behind me now. A friend told me about Rinso, how it soaks clothes as clean and white as snow, without any hard scrubbing. I've been using it ever since and my husband can't get over how fresh and rested I am even on washdays."

And once I thought my husband didn't care for me" says Ann

"I CAN see it all so plainly now," says this delighted young woman. "My husband thought that I was a typical 'stay-at-home'—because most of the time when he wanted to go out I was too tired to budge.

"I would have loved to go out with him, but washday just about used up all my energy. But that's all behind me now. A friend told me about Rinso, how it soaks clothes as clean and white as snow, without any hard scrubbing. I've been using it ever since and my husband can't get over how fresh and rested I am even on washdays."

MILLIONS USE RINSO IN TUB, WASHING MACHINE AND DISH PAN

August Building Total Is \$58,460

Figure Far Below That of
Corresponding Month
Last Year

Building in Appleton during August showed a normal seasonal increase over July, but fell nearly \$200 below the total for the same month of 1931, the month permits for the postoffice, First English Lutheran church and the Post-Crescent building were issued.

The August total was \$58,460, compared to \$49,800 in July, and \$28,900 in August last year. The same situation existed throughout

the country. The total for 565 cities last month was \$32,921,292, an increase over the July total of \$32,747,091, but a 70.2 per cent decrease from the same month of 1931.

Green Bay, with \$33,520, showed an increase over the \$26,860, and a small drop from the \$38,000 of August last year. Oshkosh, with \$20,438 fell below the \$26,638 of July and the \$61,260 of August last year. Fond du Lac, whose August total was \$17,040 had \$6,940 in July, and \$17,730 in August, 1931.

Other August totals for the state were: Beloit, \$1,725; Eau Claire, \$25,860; Madison, \$59,965; Manitowoc, \$20,495; Milwaukee, \$39,038; Racine \$11,960; Sheboygan, \$11,960; South Milwaukee, \$14,192; Stevens Point, \$25,223; Superior, \$13,330; Waukesha, \$6,030; Wausau, \$10,725; Wau-

Rainbow Veterans To Elect Officers

Officers will be elected at the first fall meeting of the Appleton Rainbow Veterans at the Armory Monday night. The organization does not meet during the summer months. Present officers are: Lother Graef, president; Harvey Kitt-

watosa, \$43,800; West Allis, \$2,222; and Whitefish Bay \$35,050. The total for the state was \$817,320, compared to \$1,744,391 in July and \$3,698,191 in August, 1931.

Acting on BOTH upper and lower bowel, the German remedy Adlerika stops constipation. It brings out the poisons which cause gas bloating and bad sleep. Voigt's Drug Store, Schlitz Bros. Co. Adv.

ner, vice president; August Arens, treasurer; John E. Hantschel, secretary; and Robert Merkel, historian.

One of the rarest known gases in the atmosphere is radium emanations, sometimes called "niton."

HOW GERMAN TREATMENT STOPS CONSTIPATION

Acting on BOTH upper and lower bowel, the German remedy Adlerika stops constipation. It brings out the poisons which cause gas bloating and bad sleep. Voigt's Drug Store, Schlitz Bros. Co. Adv.

Register For Evening School

7 to 9 P.M.

Vocational School

TONIGHT

CABBAGE CONTEST

Enter your best head of cabbage here at the store this week. Contest closes on Saturday, Oct. 1st. See display in Grocery Window. Sponsored by the Cabbage Grower's Association.

GLODEMANS GAGE CO=

Appleton's Most Popular Department Store

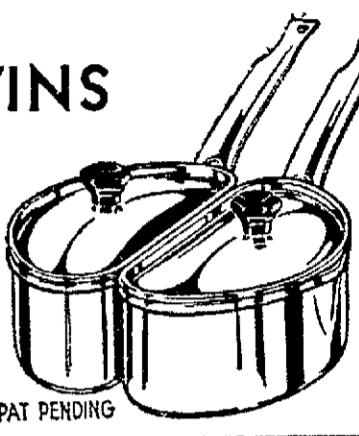
Fall Days bring the need of these items

Basement — Phone 2810

Just Arrived

MIRRO TWINS

\$1.00 Per
Set



PAT PENDING

50c Mirro Sauce Pan

Quart Size — 29c

Heavy weight aluminum that will cook quickly without burning. Satin finish, bottom, easy to clean. Special this week.

95c MIRRO BISCUIT PAN

79c

A dandy oblong aluminum pan for biscuits or cake. 2 inches deep, satin finish bottom. 9x13 inches. A quick baker.

45c MIRRO PIE PLATES

29c

The deep style that makes such good pies. High lustre finish. 10 inches in diameter. Buy at least two!

\$1.50 Mirro Cake Pans

98c

A beautiful aluminum pan with a LEAK PROOF batter seal loose bottom. In the popular 12-egg size. Long leg stands.

Sani-Flush 2 cans and a bowl brush for

39c

Furnace Brushes

Light Globes

6 for \$1.08

The dependable Edison Maizda brand that will last 1000 hours. More economical, better light than cheap globes. 15 to 60 watt sizes.

Aladdin Lamps

3 for \$1.00

We carry a full supply of these mantle kerosene lamps for homes without electricity. Also all necessary supplies. Some lamps 15 to 60 watt sizes as low as

\$5.75

10c

Trial Sample

Get the trial size of Johnson's Liquid Wax, Glo-coat or Shin-up Silver Cream. Why send to factory when you can get them here. Each

Grocery Department

Phone 2901

Daily Deliveries

Coffee lb.

33c

It's that good, Hoffman's Old Time brand that has made millions of friends. Give it a trial.

Matches

23c

A good quality that lights right... every time. Get six 5c-boxes in a carton now at ..

Malt

49c

None other than the well-known Blue Ribbon malt syrup. Hop flavor. 3-lb. cans at

Cheese

15c

Philadelphia CREAM cheese. As smooth as velvet, unexcelled in flavor. 2 packages for

Flour

23c

Self-rising PANCAKE flour that makes delicious and tender cakes. 5

G. O. P. Group Expend \$961 For Campaign

Republicans Report Collec-
tions Totalling \$1,126

—\$164 Left



G. E. Buchanan, above, has been named general chairman of the annual Y. M. C. A. membership campaign, which opens Wednesday.

G. E. Buchanan Is Chairman of Y. M. C. A. Drive

Membership Campaign
Opens Wednesday Night,
Closes on Oct. 6

The Y. M. C. A. Olympiad or annual membership campaign will be held from Sept. 28 to Oct. 6, it was announced today by F. J. Harwood, president.

G. E. Buchanan has been named general chairman of the drive.

The Olympiad scheme has been adopted because of the Olympic games in California last summer.

The original Olympiad represented five states; the modern Olympiad represents five continents, and the Y. M. C. A. has selected five divisions, each to select a color flag which combination with white made up all of the flags of the nations participating in the recent games.

The Olympiad motto also has been adopted for the campaign; Cithus, meaning swifter; Altius, meaning higher; Fortius, meaning stronger.

Majors of the five divisions on the drive will be the Rev. G. H. Blum, R. E. Cross, A. P. Jensen, G. E. Johnson and F. W. Muck.

Three committees to work on the drive also have been appointed. They are:

Committees Named

Sustaining membership committee—W. O. Thiede, chairman, O. P. Schlater, T. E. Orbison, E. R. Root, Joseph A. Wood, A. F. Tuttle, E. A. Sager, Frank E. Wright, F. J. Harwood, Dr. E. L. Bolton, G. E. Buchanan, C. Hopfensperger, R. E. Cross, J. G. Rosebush, Ben Charkasy, E. Dunn, J. R. Whitman, W. P. Helm, J. H. Neller, H. Berger, A. C. Remley, George Werner.

Publicity Committee—A. H. Benson, chairman, Gordon McIntyre, John P. Ash and Melvin Poppe. Church co-operation committee—W. E. Smith, chairman, C. O. Davis, R. Eads, George Leemhuis, George F. Werner, T. E. Orbison, Louis F. Lettman, Harold Finger, George E. Johnson, L. A. Buchanan, Charles Huesemann, Carl Engler.

The first campaign meeting will be held at 6:15 Wednesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. The closing meeting will be on Oct. 6. This also will be the occasion of the Y. M. C. A. joining with the associations of the world in celebration of Founders' day. Founders' day is being observed in recognition of the founding of the Y. M. C. A. in October, 1844, by Sir George Williams of London.

Personals

Oscar Loeper, 123 S. Outagamie, returned home Monday morning from St. Elizabeth hospital where he had been confined for two weeks with blood poisoning.

Mrs. D. Brettschneider, Charles Schaefer, Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Renner, Neenah, have returned from a motor trip to St. Louis, Mo., where they attended the National Linotype convention. The main feature of the convention was a ride over St. Louis in a 14-passenger tri-motor plane.

Mrs. E. L. Schmieg, who underwent an operation at St. Elizabeth hospital five weeks ago, returned to her home, 731 W. Harris-st. Sunday.

Mrs. Kate Self, New London; Frank Self and son, Mrs. John Leppla, Joseph Schwerke, Mrs. Herman Schwerke, Mrs. Lewis Seif; Dale; Mrs. Kate Berty, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Berty, Greenville, attended the funeral of a relative at Neillsville recently.

Mrs. Nora Henning visited during the past week at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henning, Janesville.

Miss Lucretia Zimmerman visited a few days last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henning, Janesville. She will attend a rally of the Green Bay Baptist Association at Pound Tuesday and Wednesday, and will spend the remainder of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Immel, Almond.

Two Cars Slightly Damaged in Collision

Two cars were slightly damaged in a collision about 7 o'clock Sunday evening at the corner of Walnut-st. and College-ave. DeWayne Morneau, 609 S. State-st. was driving sooth on Walnut-st. across College-ave. and Andrew J. Tschank, 409 W. Eighth-st. was driving north on Walnut-st. and attempted to make a left turn to go west on College-ave. when the accident happened. No one was injured.

Receive Shelving For New Post Office

Steel shelving for the vault, cases and storage rooms in the new post office have been received here, according to Postmaster Emmery Gruenke. More shelving and other furniture is expected during the next 90 days and should complete the entire shipment. Some furniture was refinished and transferred from the old post office to the new. However, all mailing room equipment is new because the old equipment was almost obsolete. About 50 pieces of furniture from the old post office were refinished and brought to the new office.

Heads Drive

Taxpayers' Group Offer 6 Courses To Reduce Taxes

Alliance President Out-
lines Objectives to
State Chamber

Green Bay—Six objectives for Wisconsin which would aid in reducing expenditures and taxation were offered today by J. M. Conway, president of the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance in an address given by him at the meeting of the northeastern division of the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce held in this city. He recommended the following:

1. A more stable taxation policy for Wisconsin.

2. A program which will call a halt to the extension of governmental activities by the state.

3. An effort to reduce political subdivisions of the state to the end that there be fewer officials, fewer tax levying bodies and greater efficiency.

4. Changes in the state aid policy of Wisconsin, to the end that aids be extended only to those political subdivisions which have done away with inefficiency in highway construction and maintenance, educational, and other functions of local government.

5. A reorganization of Wisconsin's educational system which will give rural students better educational facilities; reduce educational costs and prevent duplication of effort and waste in training teachers for Wisconsin schools.

6. The elimination of duplicate activities in all units of government, and the consolidation of bureaus and commissions, resulting in greater efficiency and saving to taxpayers.

Road Costs Way Up

Quoting from the recent publication issued by the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance, known as "Your Money and Your Taxes," Mr. Conway states that expenditures for highways in Wisconsin have increased 600 per cent in 17 years; expenditures for education increased over 300 per cent, while the bonded indebtedness of all political units in Wisconsin increased over 500 per cent during that period.

Continuing, Mr. Conway stated that the tax levied for purely state purposes increased 200 per cent in 17 years; counties had increased their tax 253 per cent; cities, towns and villages showed a 217 per cent increase.

School districts increased their levies 252 per cent.

Reasons for this increase were given as follows:

"First: The government machine is inefficient—an 1848 model trying to serve 1932."

"Second: Government has taken on new duties, never contemplated by our constitution. Instead of simply protecting the citizen in the enjoyment of the natural right to live and to follow his vocation undisturbed, government is now telling him how he must live, and is regardless of his wishes, charting the path which he must follow."

Continuing, the speaker stressed the "far-fetched, claims and counter-claims made by candidates in the recent primary election," stating that political acrimony has not developed a clear and definite tax policy for Wisconsin.

In referring to the savings that might be effected in the consolidation of governmental units of the state, he stated that there were over 9,000 tax levying units in the state, most of them functioning independently without relation to others around them.

He stated that new taxes were devised over night to meet new situations, and that no serious attempt had apparently ever been made to adjust the volume of taxation to the people's income or to the growth in population.

Situations Widened

"Political parties or factions, primarily bent on securing political advantages, have not adjusted these situations satisfactorily," he stated; "fact, they have simply aggravated both the cause and the effect."

He stated that the advocacy of a practical tax policy and the campaign to effect general tax reform in Wisconsin could only be accomplished by a non-political and non-partisan organization. He urged the support of the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance as the body best fitted to carry on the work.

Continuing, Mr. Conway said: "Certainly there must be something wrong with taxation in this state. Claim and counterclaim made during the past election should be enough to prove this conclusively."

"The figures I have quoted indicate that the state is demanding too much money in the way of taxes from its citizens. The enormous increase in tax delinquency in this state is proof that property confiscation is not merely threatened but is with us."

The condition of the farmer, of the laboring man, the business man and the manufacturer is such that it tells us plainly the injustice resulting from too much tax."

"Much has been said by one faction that wealth is stoking its responsibility in this state. Another faction has claimed that the state had adopted the policy of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

"Personally I do not think that any economic group in this state objects to paying its just share of the tax to afford relief to the unemployed, or to contribute any needed money for efficient state and local government."

All Pay Too Much

"My opinion is that all of us are paying too much tax whether he be laborer, farmer, business man or professional man. I do not believe that high taxes alone are driving wealth out of the state, but that lack of a definite tax policy in the state is responsible for influencing industry and business to turn to new fields without Wisconsin's borders."

"I further believe that when the state does assure industry and business that it has a tax plan which will operate practically unchanged for a period of years during normal times, that business will adjust its operations accordingly and bring new wealth to Wisconsin."

Pigeon Lights in Front of Altar at Holy Name Rally

Renosha — (P) — Eight thousand persons, members of the Holy Name society of Racine and Kenosha, were gathered in a huge outdoor rally at St. Thomas church here yesterday. They had just listened to a talk by Archbishop S. A. Stritch of Milwaukee, when a carrier pigeon fluttered from the air and lighted in front of the altar.

"Undoubtedly a message from heaven," said Father McBride, pastor of St. Thomas church.

Judge John Kleczka of Milwaukee, the principal speaker, told the crowd the world is suffering not only from an economic depression but from a religious depression.

"If the family remains together and keeps its religion, our nation will work its way out of the difficulty," he said.

1. A more stable taxation policy for Wisconsin.

2. A program which will call a halt to the extension of governmental activities by the state.

3. An effort to reduce political

subdivisions of the state to the end that there be fewer officials, fewer tax levying bodies and greater efficiency.

4. Changes in the state aid policy of Wisconsin, to the end that aids be extended only to those political subdivisions which have done away with inefficiency in highway construction and maintenance, educational, and other functions of local government.

5. A reorganization of Wisconsin's educational system which will give rural students better educational facilities; reduce educational costs and prevent duplication of effort and waste in training teachers for Wisconsin schools.

6. The elimination of duplicate activities in all units of government, and the consolidation of bureaus and commissions, resulting in greater efficiency and saving to taxpayers.

Road Costs Way Up

Quoting from the recent publication issued by the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance, known as "Your Money and Your Taxes," Mr. Conway states that expenditures for highways in Wisconsin have increased 600 per cent in 17 years; expenditures for education increased over 300 per cent, while the bonded indebtedness of all political units in Wisconsin increased over 500 per cent during that period.

Continuing, Mr. Conway stated that the tax levied for purely state purposes increased 200 per cent in 17 years; counties had increased their tax 253 per cent; cities, towns and villages showed a 217 per cent increase.

School districts increased their levies 252 per cent.

Reasons for this increase were given as follows:

"First: The government machine is inefficient—an 1848 model trying to serve 1932."

"Second: Government has taken on new duties, never contemplated by our constitution. Instead of simply protecting the citizen in the enjoyment of the natural right to live and to follow his vocation undisturbed, government is now telling him how he must live, and is regardless of his wishes, charting the path which he must follow."

Continuing, the speaker stressed the "far-fetched, claims and counter-claims made by candidates in the recent primary election," stating that political acrimony has not developed a clear and definite tax policy for Wisconsin.

In referring to the savings that might be effected in the consolidation of governmental units of the state, he stated that there were over 9,000 tax levying units in the state, most of them functioning independently without relation to others around them.

He stated that new taxes were devised over night to meet new situations, and that no serious attempt had apparently ever been made to adjust the volume of taxation to the people's income or to the growth in population.

Situations Widened

"Political parties or factions, primarily bent on securing political advantages, have not adjusted these situations satisfactorily," he stated; "fact, they have simply aggravated both the cause and the effect."

He stated that the advocacy of a practical tax policy and the campaign to effect general tax reform in Wisconsin could only be accomplished by a non-political and non-partisan organization. He urged the support of the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance as the body best fitted to carry on the work.

Continuing, Mr. Conway said: "Certainly there must be something wrong with taxation in this state. Claim and counterclaim made during the past election should be enough to prove this conclusively."

"The figures I have quoted indicate that the state is demanding too much money in the way of taxes from its citizens. The enormous increase in tax delinquency in this state is proof that property confiscation is not merely threatened but is with us."

The condition of the farmer, of the laboring man, the business man and the manufacturer is such that it tells us plainly the injustice resulting from too much tax."

"Much has been said by one faction that wealth is stoking its responsibility in this state. Another faction has claimed that the state had adopted the policy of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

"Personally I do not think that any economic group in this state objects to paying its just share of the tax to afford relief to the unemployed, or to contribute any needed money for efficient state and local government."

All Pay Too Much

"My opinion is that all of us are paying too much tax whether he be laborer, farmer, business man or professional man. I do not believe that high taxes alone are driving wealth out of the state, but that lack of a definite tax policy in the state is responsible for influencing industry and business to turn to new fields without Wisconsin's borders."

"I further believe that when the state does assure industry and business that it has a tax plan which will operate practically unchanged for a period of years during normal times, that business will adjust its operations accordingly and bring new wealth to Wisconsin."

Senator Norris To Stump Nation For Roosevelt

Other Speakers Included
In National Progressive
League Program

Washington — (P) — A nation-wide speaking tour by Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska Republican, in behalf of Governor Roosevelt's presidential candidacy was sponsored today by the National Progressive League.

"Undoubtedly a message from heaven," said Father McBride, pastor of St. Thomas church.

Judge John Kleczka of Milwaukee, the principal speaker, told the crowd the world is suffering not only from an economic depression but from a religious depression.

"If the family remains together and keeps its religion, our nation will work its way out of the difficulty," he said.

1. A more stable taxation policy for Wisconsin.

2. A program which will call a halt to the extension of governmental activities by the state.

3. An effort to reduce political

subdivisions of the state to the end that there be fewer officials, fewer tax levying bodies and greater efficiency.

4. Changes in the state aid policy of Wisconsin, to the end that aids be extended only to those political subdivisions which have done away with inefficiency in highway construction and maintenance, educational, and other functions of local government.

5. A reorganization of Wisconsin's educational system which will give rural students better educational facilities; reduce educational costs and prevent duplication of effort and waste in training teachers for Wisconsin schools.

6. The elimination of duplicate activities in all units of government, and the consolidation of bureaus and commissions, resulting in greater efficiency and saving to taxpayers.

Road Costs Way Up

Quoting from the recent publication issued by the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance, known as "Your Money and Your Taxes," Mr. Conway states that expenditures for highways in Wisconsin have increased 600 per cent in 17 years; expenditures for education increased over 300 per cent, while the bonded indebtedness of all political units in Wisconsin increased over 500 per cent during that period.

Continuing, Mr. Conway stated that the tax levied for purely state purposes increased 200 per cent in 17 years; counties had increased their tax 253 per cent; cities, towns and villages showed a 217 per cent increase.

School districts increased their levies 252 per cent.</p

Can Europe Come Back?

This is the eighth of a series of articles on the possibilities of economic recovery in Europe written by H. R. Knickerbocker, noted newspaper writer and investigator, who visited all the countries of Europe in the preparation of the series. The ninth article will appear on Tuesday.

(Copyright 1932 by New York Evening Post)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

was compelled to ask the government for \$23,000,000 more. The public knew nothing of the transaction. But what if it had found out?

Banca Commerciale was in fact, if not bankrupt, then insolvent; if not insolvent then at any rate illiquid.

Whatever the terms employed, its directors were sufficiently aware of their precarious condition to look anxiously at the crowds that gathered before the doors of the Scala and shiver at the thought that these opera-goers had only to walk across the street in order to transform their gathering into a bank run.

All Italy might have shivered with the directors had the country been aware of what threatened it. A run on the Banca Commerciale would have denoted a national run. A crash of the Banca Commerciale would have denoted a national crash.

There was no time for delay. Now or a bit later, censorship or no censorship, the news might get abroad. Hence Signor Toeplitz and Mussolini.

Conservation Imagined
The national Duce faced the business Duce. Nobody except the two principals knows precisely what their conversation was. Credited is a dialogue that might have been as follows:

Mussolini: "You, Signor Toeplitz, are at the end of your resources. I have watched you for years. I have watched you stretching out your arm and gathering in first this concern, then that. I have watched you enter an industry, gain control, then to another and another until you had imagined your opportunities for power unlimited. Now you are finished. You know you are finished, and unless you do as I say it will be an unhappy finish."

Toeplitz: "For years I have followed your direction and supported your regime. Ever since you came into power the Banca Commerciale has done everything it could to help Italian industry. We have loaded up with industrial shares. We financed factories. We have kept them running when they might have closed. It is true that we are at the end of our resources. I shall do as you say."

When they began to talk there were two Duces. When they ended there was only one.

A little later Senator Teodoro Mayer, head of the newly created institute that solved the Banca Commerciale's crisis remarked in a public speech: "Italy has no need of certain complex financial skyscrapers on the tops of which are men who, overcome by the altitude of their position, become dizzy and fall into the void."

Transaction Announced

Later still the Banca Commerciale issued its annual report and at its head stood: "The outstanding event of the past year was the financial transaction about which you have already had some information. It consisted in the sale of the Societa Finanziaria Industriale Italiana of the whole of the industrial shares in our possession for an aggregate amount of 4,000 million lire, without any loss to us...."

Further on, after discussing the necessity of the creation of a more permanent instrument for the handling of this transaction, the Banca Commerciale's report interpolates, "Such an instrument was created at the right moment and in a convenient form with that happy intuition all his own by the Head of the Italian Government, through the formation of the Instituto Mobiliare Italiano."

Behind these two sets of words lay a transaction complex in detail but simple in meaning, and of the utmost present and prospective significance. Very simple but it meant that the Italian Government had paid the Banca Commerciale the book value of its enormous portfolio of industrial shares, making the Banca Commerciale again liquid and again as it is today one of the soundest banks perhaps in the world.

More than that, however, it meant that the Italian Government, constantly and chronically concerned to protect the right of private initiative, had become, whether it wanted to or not, the owner of one-tenth and the potential controller of one-third of all Italian industry.

The Societa Finanziaria Industriale Italiana, called "Sofindit," that took over the stock for the Government, was a small financial instrument thrown into the breach for the emergency. The instrument formed afterwards to take over the stock permanently was the Instituto Mobiliare Italiana, the Italian Share Institute, and its organization and purposes constitute a key to Italy's economic future. It differs radically from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Difters from R. F. C.
While the R. F. C. is a rescue institution for making loans, financed directly by budget expenditure and intended to be liquidated after the depression, the Italian Share Institute intends to finance itself and to confine as a permanent institution.

Most important, the Italian Share Institute, starting with effective control over one-third of Italian industry, is theoretically capable of becoming owner of all Italian industry, and through its system of issuing its own stock for sale to the public the Italian Share Institute could readily become the financial instrument for transaction of the Italian economic system into a system of state-managed capitalism, but retaining the principal of private profits.

This would be a novelty in national economic organization. It permits, even demands, some form of planned national economy.

Step by step the process went as follows: The Banca Commerciale gave Sofindit its \$200,000,000 of industrial shares. Sofindit gave the Banca Commerciale \$50,000,000 cash and debt certificates for the re-

maining \$150,000,000. The \$50,000 cash came from the Bank of Italy — that is, eventually from the Treasury, ultimately, of course, from taxes.

The Italian Share Institute, formed to receive the shares from Sofindit, was capitalized at \$27,500,000. Its purposes were defined: "To make loans to Italian undertakings against mortgages, shares or other guarantees, and to invest in shares of private Italian companies." It may issue its own obligations, of three kinds: (a) Shares representing ownership in the securities of special groups of industry, and hence receiving dividends only as the companies represented earn them; (b) interest-bearing bonds representing ownership in certain groups of securities held by the Institute and hence sharing in the earnings of these securities, and (c) bonds bearing interest guaranteed by the State. The nominal value of all obligations b and c issued by the Institute may not exceed ten times its capitalization, i.e., about \$275,000,000, but no limit is specified for the issuance of shares.

All these forms of securities will be sold to the public. By law they are made eligible for the investments of every sort of bank, trust fund, insurance company or charitable institution. In other words, they are de jure gilt-edged.

Profits Distributed

Profits at the end of the fiscal year are distributed: 20 per cent to reserve, after which 5 per cent of the amount subscribed must go to the subscribers of the original capital. There were thirty-four banks, savings banks, insurance companies and trust companies, which at the suggestion of the Government supplied the \$27,500,000 of stock the day it was issued. Any additional profit after the first cut will be distributed 75 per cent to reserve and 25 per cent pro rata among subscribers. The government guarantees the 5 per cent return on the capital against reimbursement, however, from future earnings of the Institute.

So far the Share Institute has operated only with its original \$27,500,000 of capital using it to make loans to needy industry. So far its activity is comparable to the Reconstruction Finance corporation. This winter, however, the Share Institute intends to begin issuing securities for sale to the public. As it issues and sells securities it will gradually take over the \$200,000,000 of stock now held by the Sofindit. When that has been reabsorbed into the public market, it may go ahead picking out outside stock and to this process there is no limit. What this may mean to the Ital-

ian capital market is incalculable. The Government stamp of approval will be on all the issues of the Share Institute. The Institute can absorb and reissue as its own securities the entire corporate stock of Italy if it wishes. Investors too nervous now to buy any sort of equity may be reassured even on its securities not guaranteed by the Government.

It is obvious that the Institute today is watching the capital market and wishes to wait for the favorable moment to venture its first issue. It may well be, however, that the Institute's first issues may prove the lure to tempt into the capital market part of the relatively enormous sum of \$1,700,000,000 now lying virtually fruitless in savings banks.

Possibility Apparent
Here lies a possibility of initiating recovery in Italy, recovery even before the rest of Europe. This, of course, is viewed solely from the financial side, but in this aspect the Share Institute presents a singularly promising outlook for the future.

Its other possibility, that of an instrument for the realization of a planned national economy, is of more remote, if eventually greater, significance. Suppose the Institute does extend its operations to include all industry? Imagine that every Italian citizen instead of putting his savings in a savings bank buys a share of the Institute stock. Let each own a 1,000 lire share. This at the moment is fantastic but not inconceivable. Were it to take place, the entire Italian citizenry would be owners of all Italian industry.

Then the only difference, though

and potentially healthy, let the others alone. Furthermore, he emphasized, it is intended to prevent any industry under the Institute's control from unwise expansion, limiting its ambitions to the possible. But how far is this sort of control from administration?

This leads to consideration of two other institutions the Italian Government has created, both adapted to be instruments of a national economy wherein a central organ attempts to determine demand, or probable consumption, in advance, and plans production accordingly.

These two other instruments are the Council of Corporations and the now law forcing the creation of consortiums. The Council of Corporations, governing organ of the corporate state, is a consultative body of representatives from all branches of the national economy. It closely resembles in theory the Soviet Supreme Council of National Economy. It could well be regarded as a potential administrative organ of a planned national economy like that of the Soviets.

Potential Instrument Provided

The new law on obligatory consortiums provides a potential instrument for the organization of industry under a planned national economy. Until Italian industry is concentrated no such plan could be carried out. How extraordinarily diffuse Italian industry is may be seen from the 1927 industrial census, which showed 728,150 industrial concerns employing 3,065,501 persons, or an average of 54 employees per establishment. Probably no other country has its industry so widely distributed among Lilliputian factories.

To correct this condition, inevita-

bly leading to inefficiency and waste, the Government has just passed a law requiring any industry to form a consortium if it is desired by 70 per cent of the total companies engaged in any individual line of production and which represent 70 per cent of the average effective production in this line for the last three years or where failing 70 per cent of the individual producers, at least 75 per cent of the total production is represented.

This law may have speedy effects, for usually the chief hindrance to the formation of consortiums has been the fact that a small number of concerns would like to see the majority from a consortium but themselves remain outside in order by under-selling to benefit from the price control imposed in the consortium.

These are future problems. Immediate is the fact that Italy, by grappling instantaneously with the banking crisis, has passed the peak

of its danger period; that the instruments she has created for dealing with the depression are proving effective, and that capitalism under Fascism need not worry, for the moment at least, over possible conflicts between plans and profits.

For the present, stability of Italian finance appears assured and on the investment side it has prospects of coming back quicker than most nations.

Register for Evening School, Vocational School, Tonight.

DR. G. C. HEILMAN
Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon

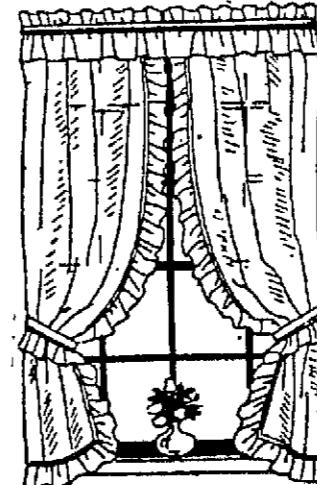
115 E. College Ave.
Phones: Office 924 — Res. 1508
Over Kamps' Jewelry Store

Making the Home more charming for Winter

THIS IS THE TIME

to bring new personality and fresh color into your home! Prepare for the long winter months! Make your home pleasant! Here the drapery department is just brimful of new curtains, cretonnes and damasks. The prices are miles from extravagance . . . so you can easily redecorate any room or the entire house . . . and still keep well within your budget.

KEEP within your Budget!



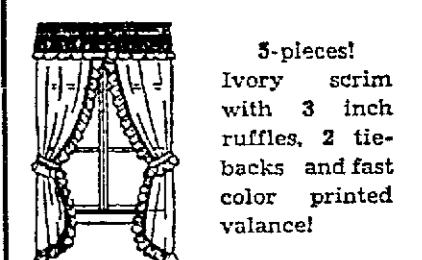
Marquisette Curtains

AMAZING VALUE!

29c Per Window

Curtain Sets

49c



FANCY Marquisettes

Ordinarily they'd be rare values at 29c to 39c a yard! Novelty weaves and colors for sheer curtains.

Low 1932 Prices

19c yard

For Drapery Lining!

Sateen

50 Inches Wide

A fine, shape-holding quality! Neutral tan shade. A lining adds to the appearance of your draperies and protects their colors, too! A Value at only

29c

Rich-Looking!

Panel Curtains

A VALUE! Excellent quality marquisette . . . plain weave . . . finished with bullion fringe. Servicable . . . and very good-looking!

29c each

Glorify your windows—SAVE!

Marquisette Curtains

FINEST of Fine Quality!

79c and 98c

Dainty, airy, charming for any room—PRISCILLA style (2 1/2 yd.)—plain, dotted, printed—supreme value! Just compare the price!

COMPARE THIS QUALITY . . . THESE PRICES!

50 INCHES WIDE

Drapery Damask

59c and

98c

Glowing solid colors in Sicilian weave! Low Prices at Penney's!

Special! RAG RUGS

ONLY

10c

EACH

STUNNING

Cretonne

THINK OF IT!

ONLY

10c

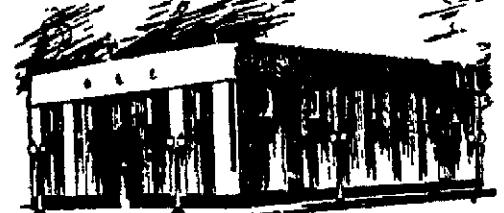
YARD

35 - 36 inches wide. Brilliant floral. Right for slip covers! Right for drapes!

J.C. PENNEY CO.

208 - 210 W. College Ave. Appleton, Wis.

APPLETON POST-CRESCENT



PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE POST PUBLISHING COMPANY, APPLETON, WIS.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT APPLETON, WIS., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

ANDREW B. TURNBULL, President

VICTOR F. MINAHAN, General Manager

HORACE L. DAVIS, Managing Editor

JOHN R. RIEDEL, Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

THE APPLETION POST-CRESCENT is delivered by carrier to city and suburban subscribers for fifteen cents a week, or \$7.50 a year in advance. By mail, one month \$6.50, three months \$1.50, six months \$2.50, one year \$4.00 in advance.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The A.P. is exclusively entitled to the use of re-publication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper and also the local news published herein.

Audit Bureau of Circulation
Circulation Guaranteed

WISCONSIN AND APPLETON
PRODUCTS

Appleton people this week have additional reasons to be proud of their city as they view the half-hundred or more exhibits of products made here and distributed all over the world. Few people have had any realization of either the diversity or the value of products manufactured in Appleton factories and mills, and the exhibit is a liberal education to them.

Seventy-five years ago, when Appleton progressed from the village stage to full stature as a city, manufacturing too was in its infancy but even in that early day diversification was noticeable. Starting out originally as a lumber and flour milling center, its enterprising citizens soon developed the manufacture of paper, of wood products and of farm machinery. Some of these earliest industries still are active today, while others have been displaced by products more in demand as times changed.

There is good reason to call Appleton the "Paper City" because of the number and variety of its paper products, but this designation does not by any means cover Appleton's wide interests. There is almost as much reason now to call it the "Woolen City" because of the importance of its woolen industry, or some name that calls attention to its wood working manufacturers might well be applied.

This diversification, so graphically illustrated by the exhibits this week, has made possible the steady growth and almost constant prosperity Appleton has enjoyed. Even in these trying times, Appleton has fared much better than hundreds of cities of comparable size and location, due largely to the fact that all its eggs were not in one basket, and demand for the products of one industry balanced demand in another.

The exhibit serves the very useful purpose of acquainting the people of our city with the source of their well-being and pointing out to them their reliance upon industry. It should be quite apparent from the number of industries represented in this exhibit the major part they have had in the development of the community and that the city can prosper only in the same ratio as these industries prosper. That which tends to make manufacturing unprofitable also tends to reduce the possibilities for livelihood.

From the standpoint of both the manufacturer and the citizen, this exhibit of Appleton products is tremendously worth while. For the manufacturer it provides the opportunity to display before his home folks his contribution to our city's progress, and for the average citizen it is a source of great enlightenment. For both it must result in a better understanding of each other, and it is quite probable that if people understood each other better many of the troubles of which we complain would soon pass over.

THE WEAKER SEX

When a scientist speaks his mind there is a natural inclination to take his word as gospel. And when to his name there is prefixed the "Dr." or "Prof." bespeaking a knowledge graded extra fine, any thought of criticizing his learned statement is knocked into a cocked hat. We prostrate ourselves with becoming humility before the Delphic Oracle.

But while lying prone before the many scientists who have been spreading their wisdom about these many months, with their theses running the gamut from the infinitesimal to the infinite, we raise on elbow for a questioning glance at Dr. J. S. Holmes of the University of California.

Dr. Holmes says man and not woman is the "weaker sex." The male, says he, suffers from what is known as constitutional inferiority," which would seem to be a diagnosis of some importance and quite a wallop for man.

It doesn't seem possible after all these years that the doctor can be right. Back as far as history goes man was supposed to have gone forth from his cave equipped with the symbol of his superiority—a club with which he lambasted everything in sight, including the helpmate.

Then too, when we recall the pictures of Apollo and Samson, and the more recent examples of he-manishness such as Sandow and Bernarr MacFadden with their leopard skins, something must be wrong with Dr. Holmes' hypothesis. Scoffers who will find aplenty should try to pin the badge of inferiority upon the hard-pressed male.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

A delicate question of precedence or preference has just been decided by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in its determination that candidates who are "born" wets are to be preferred over converted ones. That is to be deduced from the statement that it favors Mr. Tubbs over Mr. McAdoo for senator from California although the latter now subscribes to total repeal.

The Association thinks this is a correct principle, as no doubt it is, but does not want it understood that converted wets are anything but welcome.

The Anti-Saloon League has somewhat the opposite problem. It isn't getting converts but is losing supporters heavily. Its problem is not one of distributing thanks but how to distribute punishment.

It is looking for some chosen and fitting curse, "some thunder hidden in the stores of heaven," some cruel punishment so horrible as, metaphorically, to crush down upon its former friends whose only offense is an honest change of opinion, such obloquy as will perform a two-fold office, warn the timorous members not to court similar treatment and satisfy its revengeful feelings against the courageous ones who have left it.

The Anti-Saloon League admits honest opinion against its principles, but it will not tolerate a change of faith. It does not blame but pities the "born" wet as a missionary handles a cannibal, but once in its fold—or web—it never forgives the one who quits. A change is treachery. A changer is a traitor. It would make of every deserter an outcast, a pariah, a leper unclean, if not of body at least of mind, and to be shunned.

The organization is an exemplification of Coleridge's lines: "Alas! they had been friends in youth; But whispering tongues can poison truth,

And constancy lives in realms above; And life is thorny and youth is vain; And to be wroth with one we love Doth work like madness in the brain."

IS AMERICA COMING BACK?

The welcome that New York harbor gave the new liner Manhattan when that ship made its first appearance there recently is the sort of thing that sends one's memory roving back through the years.

Here was a great new liner, the product of American shipyards—the largest merchant ship, incidentally, ever built in the United States—sailing in for its salute. New York paid the ship high honors, as was only natural; and how could one help remembering the old days when it was taken as a matter of course for American ship builders to lead the world, when this nation was truly a maritime nation and gloried in the skill of the men who built and sailed its vessels?

Perhaps construction of the Manhattan signalizes the beginning of a new era in American shipbuilding, a revival of the old days of greatness. It is hardly probable, though. The world already has more ships than it can use. The American ship-owner still operates under a great handicap in competing with his foreign rivals.

But it used to be different. The eastern shipyards had vast forests almost at their back doors, they had skilled workmen, they had clever designers. The clipper ship, evolving from designs that originated in Baltimore, was carried to the peak of its perfection in the United States, and American ships were known all over the world for their speed and seaworthiness.

But that all happened a long time ago. The Civil war was a tragic interruption for American shipbuilders; later on there was legislation to protect the seaman, and it put the American shipper at a disadvantage; but chiefly there was a vast continent to be developed, and the energies of the nation turned to that channel and let foreign ships carry most of the sea-borne commerce.

The continent is pretty well developed, now, and since the war there has been a new interest in the sea. Is America once more to win back the place she held in the clipper-ship era? It is hardly likely. And yet, looking at this smart new liner, the Manhattan, one would like to think so.

The most powerful man-made lightning ever created was recently displayed in the laboratories of a Schenectady, N. Y., electric company. About 10,000,000 volts were sent through the air in one flash.

South African railways are making a bid for the patronage of automobile tourists by offering special rates for the transportation of cars to vacation headquarters and return free of charge.

What is thought the earliest mention of the egg as food is found in the book of Job. In Job 6:6 it is said: "Is there any taste in the white of an egg?"

In the Basque Museum, Bayonne, France, is a clock with one dial that tells the time all over the world.

When a storm struck Floydada, Tex., a piece of canvas was driven through the limb of a tree.

In Oregon a loser in gambling game can sue the winner and recover double the amount he lost.

The penal population of French Guiana consists of about 6,000.

Only about one American male out of every 200 attains a height of six feet.

Chess is played in every country on earth.

Russia has a peculiar lizard that chirps through its tail.

Ice, while it will float in water, will not float in alcohol.

Marie Louise, queen of Spain, would never receive anybody wearing white gloves.



GOSH, if we had only been a friend of the New York Yankees . . . they made their World Series split the other day and be darned if they didn't remember just about everyone but ex-Mayor Walker . . . meanwhile, interest in the series and football and politics begins to grow and people's minds are being taken off business more than they were this summer when there was so much bluesinging . . . maybe business can sneak back while everyone is listening to football or baseball games on the radio and trying not to listen to political speeches . . .

Daylight saving time ended yesterday. Now, you can go to Chicago without having to worry about what time it is.

Wonder how much use the Democrats will make of the fact that Mayor Cernak (Democrat) was in Washington the other day and dropped in to see Prexy Hoover. But the Prexy was busy and told the Mayor to come back at 5 o'clock. The mayor's train left at four, so he didn't stick around. Of course, Anton of Chicago didn't have an appointment, but an opportunity is an opportunity.

Charles Evans Hughes is supposed to have passed up Hiram Johnson out in California once, when Hughes was the Republican candidate and Hiram the Republican big-shot in California.

It was California that swung the election to Wilson after the alleged insult.

Mahatma Gandhi was still holding out on his hunger strike as this was written, but his action was causing such excitement in India that maybe he'll get his way and secure more equal rights for his countrymen. It's a good thing for the Mahatma that the folks know what he's doing. If he was just having a private fast while everyone else was deliberating and trying to decide something, he'd never get anything to eat. As it is, he's adopted about the one method possible to stir up some action. Odd how a shrivelled hundred pounds of humanity can set millions of people into a frenzy just by refusing to eat. But he's far more than that.

Summer just up and sneaked away the other day and we'll bet that most of you forgot all about it. Yeah, we did too. Anyway, the summer is gone and autumn is here whether you want it or not. And just think, it's only three months until Christmas!

Said Bill MacAdoo—"I will work with Franklin Roosevelt from hell to breakfast." But don't mean "lykell AFTER breakfast?" Most folks have to eat first.

jonah-the-coroner

Just Folks

By Edgar A. Guest

A MAN GOES CALLING

"Well, anyhow," he said to me, "The governor I couldn't see!" "The mayor, according to his clerk, Was busy at important work. "The Browns are on a ship at sea. Of course they have no need of me. To call on them would seem absurd! The Greens have weekend guests I heard, "A wasted day? Well, hardly that, I stopped with Old Man Jones to chat. "The first friend in a week or more To think to tap upon their door! "And when I left he made it plain He wanted me to come again. "Now this I know—beyond a doubt The old are almost never out.

"The sick and needy seldom send Back word they cannot see a friend."

(Copyright, 1932, Edgar A. Guest)

Looking Backward

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Monday, Sept. 20, 1907

A marriage license was issued to Robert O. Schmidt and Miss Pauline Scheink.

Dr. C. H. Kelley, Chicago, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kelley, 480 West—was married the previous Thursday evening to Miss Sarah Byrne Buchan, Stevens Point.

Thomas Burns returned the previous day after a visit of two months in his native land, Ireland.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Meeker and Mr. and Mrs. George Adams returned the previous Saturday from Rolling Stone Lake near Crandon where they spent a week.

Walter Nitschke, Joseph B. Langenberg, and Dr. Roemer were among the Appleton people who attended the Catholic society meeting at Kaukauna the previous day.

Miss Agatha Strassburger had returned to her home after a week's visit with relatives and friends in Seymour.

M. A. Trentlage left the previous day for Eden, where he was to spend a week at his farm.

Miss Agatha Van Ryzin had returned to her home in Appleton after a week's visit with relatives and friends at Oconto.

TEN YEARS AGO

Monday, Sept. 25, 1922

Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, and Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, were representing Wisconsin women golfers in the women's national tournament on the Green Briar links at White Sulphur Spring, W. Va., that day.

Applications for marriage licenses were made that day by Harry F. Bartholomew, Adams, and Elsie A. Radtke, Appleton; Frank W. Schenck, Appleton, and L. Constance Johnson, Appleton.

Charles Rogers, who was building a new bungalow on the Brickyard-nd, expected to move into it the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Manser and daughter, Lucile, motored to Wausau the previous Friday, where they spent the weekend.

Mrs. John C. Kunitz and Mrs. Anna Falatik had returned from Minneapolis where they were guests of Mrs. Herman Kunitz for several weeks.

Friend's Name Ben?

My friend tells me that bathing frequently in salt water will reduce the weight. Is this true? (K. H. M.)

Answer—No. Nor will bathing with any kind of salts in the water reduce weight.

Tomatoes

Though the Netherlands produces about 3,000,000 pairs of wooden shoes annually, nearly an equal quantity is imported to meet domestic demand.

IT'S A GREAT YEAR FOR UPSETS



Personal Health Talks

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

Noted Physician and Author

A MOTHER LOOKS

AT MATERNITY

I get so blankey-blank many letters from badly educated women and most high school and college graduates are badly educated—who fear they are too frail, too sickly, too weak or too old to achieve maternity, that my breath is taken away by one like this:

In one of your articles you said "On the same basis I suppose I will never have true sympathy for women in labor or in the throes of childbirth until I have one myself."

Dr. Brady will answer all signed letters pertaining to maternity. Writers' names are never printed. Only inquiries of general interest will be answered by mail if written in ink and a stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Requests for diagnosis or treatment of individual cases cannot be considered. Address Dr. William Brady, in care of this paper.

if it is harmful to go on eating them. (F. R.)

Answer—The tomatoes probably have nothing to do with the lumps. If you like tomatoes, I advise you to continue eating them freely.

(Copyright, John F. Dille Co.)

if it is harmful to go on eating them. (F. R.)

Answer—The tomatoes probably have nothing to do with the lumps. If you like tomatoes, I advise you to continue eating them freely.

(Copyright, John F. Dille Co.)

if it is harmful to go on eating them. (F. R.)

Answer—The tomatoes probably have nothing to do with the lumps. If you like tomatoes, I advise you to continue eating them freely.

(Copyright, John F. Dille Co.)

if it is harmful to go on eating them. (F. R.)

Answer—The tomatoes probably have nothing to do with the lumps. If you like tomatoes, I advise you to continue eating them freely.

(Copyright, John F. Dille Co.)

if it is harmful to go on eating them. (F. R.)

Monday Evening, September 26, 1932

Neenah Eleven Beats De Pere By 13-0 Score

Victors Score Touchdowns
In Second, Fourth
Quarters

Neenah—Scoring once in the second period and again in the fourth, the Neenah high school Redmen defeated West De Pere, 13 to 0, to open their Northeastern Wisconsin conference season on the new athletic field here Saturday afternoon.

Haire, Neenah captain, crossed the line for the first touchdown after a series of drives through the De Pere line brought the ball to the one yard marker in the second period. Whitpan, Neenah fullback, kicked the point after touchdown and in the fourth quarter plunged through for the second touchdown. A number of penalties and fumbles marred the game.

De Pere lost a chance to score at the opening of the first period when the kickoff was fumbled and Smith recovered for De Pere on the Neenah 32 yard line. Two drives at the line failed to gain, however, and the visitors were forced to kick.

A 15 yard penalty on De Pere for clipping helped Neenah out of a position deep in their own territory and line plays with a pass from Whitpan to Haire brought the ball to the De Pere 48 yard stripe. The Redmen lost the ball when they tried to run on fourth down and the period ended scoreless, with the ball back in Neenah's possession in mid-field.

Haire Goes Over

A beautiful punt by Whitpan

which rolled out of bounds on the

De Pere two yard line gave the

Redmen their wedge in the second

period. De Pere kicked to Haire

who returned the ball to the 30

yard line. Fettens picked up three

yards through the line and a pass,

Haire to Fettens made it first down.

A five yard penalty for off side was

called on De Pere and on the next

play Haire took the ball to the

three yard stripe. Another smash

gained a couple of yards and on the

third play Haire scored. Whitpan's

kick was good.

Led by Duffect, a fast moving

half back, the De Pere gridiron

launched a determined attack near

the close of the period and were

moving into Neenah territory when

they lost 20 yards on a fumble. The

half ended with the ball in Neenah's

possession on their own 35 yard

line.

The visitors held the advantage

again in the earlier part of the

third quarter and the ball was in

Neenah territory until a 20 yard

pass from Haire to Whitpan started

a march in the other direction.

Break Helps Neenah

A break helped Neenah score in

the final period. Duffect, De Pere

halfback, attempted a kick from

his own 35 yard line and the ball

glanced off the side of his shoe.

After two line plays and a five

yard penalty on De Pere for off-

side, Whitpan made first down for

Jorgenson's men on the De Pere

nine yard stripe. Haire picked up

four yards. Whitpan three more

and on another smash through the

line, Haire brought the ball to the

one yard marker. Whitpan, on

fourth down, scored the touchdown

but his kick for point failed to

count. The ball was again in Neenah's possession, deep in De Pere

territory, when the game ended.

Starting lineups:

Neenah pos. W. DePere

Palmbach L.E. VanSistine

Blank L.T. Beaupard

Krause L.G. Camper

Kuehl C. Kumbler

Thomack R.G. Vercouter

Neubauer R.T. Arts

McAlarney R.E. Vassen

Haire Q.B. Smiths

Pettens H. Stevens

Patterson H. Duffect

Whitpan F. LaRock

Carl Haufe High in

Final Trap Shoot

Neenah—Twin City Sportsmen's

club sponsored the final trap shoot

of the summer season at Lakeview

park Sunday afternoon. Carl Haufe

was high in the 16-yard shooting,

breaking 22 out of 25 birds.

THE BIGGEST PICTURES AT THE LOWEST PRICES

Matinees 1:45 & 3:30

15c ELITE 25c

TALKING PICTURES AT THEIR BEST

Today, Tues., Wed.

TODAY is Bargain Day. First

Show Tonite 6:45 — Second 8:30

YOU'RE ON THE JURY!

Listen to the evidence — get the inside story —

hear the amazing verdict in this sensational love

crime!

'THE TRIAL OF VIVIENNE WARE'

With

JOAN BENNETT — DONALD COOK

ZASU PITTS—"Skeets" GALLAGHER

A D D E D —

SCREEN NOVELTY

VITAPHONE NEWS

NOTE —

TODAY is Bargain Day. Clip This Ad and Present

at Box Office. With One Paid Adult Admission it

will admit (2) two. GOOD MATINEE or EVENING.

Sat.-Sun.—WILL ROGERS in "AMBASSADOR BILL"

108 E. College Ave. Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

Start at once with a recognized school. You cannot afford to be misinformed!

108 E. College Ave.

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Phone 3393

FALL REVUE AT FOX THEATRE. WATCH FOR DATE!

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

108 E. College Ave.

Association Of Church Plans Rally

MISS Lucretia Zimmerman, The Rev. Ernest Hasselblad, and other members of the local Baptist church will go to Fond du Lac for a rally of the Green Bay Baptist association which is in session Tuesday and Wednesday. The sessions will open at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon with the Rev. Fred W. Field, moderator, in charge. An address by the moderator and appointment of committee will be the special business. A conference period, "Praying it Through," will take place at 3 o'clock. Mrs. A. Le Grand and Mrs. N. B. Neelan acting as leaders. Luncheon will be served at 5:30.

The Rev. U. E. Gibson will have charge of the worship service at 7:45 and Mrs. Le Grand will give an address, "If We Are An Indian," at 8:15. The Rev. J. Anderson will open the morning service Wednesday, and a business session will take place at 9:20. An address, "The Church, Advance or Retreat?" will be given by the Rev. T. L. Foreman at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock there will be a talk, "The Spirit Necessary for Advance," by Dr. Le Grand.

The afternoon program will consist of election of officers, an address, "A Message to the Foreign Speaking Churches," by the Rev. W. J. Appel, and a talk, "The Things That Remain," by the Rev. Hal E. Norton. In the evening, Mr. Norton will talk on "What Is Your Name?"

Dr. H. L. Hoghead, Chicago, gave the principal address at the Fox river valley district Luther League meeting of the United Lutheran church Sunday afternoon at Fond du Lac. A program of vocal selections and readings was given and a business meeting was held after which supper was served.

In the evening a devotional topic, Building a Super-Structure, was led by Florence Nelson, Appleton, and the missionary topic was given by Irene Bosserman, Appleton. Helen Nelson, Appleton, gave the service topic, and talks were given by the Rev. D. E. Bosserman, Appteton, and the Rev. B. Stecker, Fond du Lac. Seventeen Appleton people attended the meeting.

James Gmelner was elected president of the Young People's society of All Saints Episcopal church at a meeting Sunday night at the church. Other officers are Miss Gertrude Stark, vice president; Miss Dorothy Rogers, secretary; and Miss Virginia Young, treasurer. Miss Faith Frampton was elected chairman of the entertainment committee, Carson Russell and Miss Helen Sofka were named program chairmen, and Edward Everlein is chairman of the publicity committee.

Advisors for the society are Sidney Wells, Mrs. J. R. Frampton, and Mrs. L. D. Utts. Miss Marguerite Schmitz gave a report on the conference at Waupaca held two weeks ago.

"Getting off to a good start," was the topic for discussion at the meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of First Baptist church Sunday evening at the church. Marion Zimmerman was the leader and Scriptures were read by Donald Petersen. Edward Delrow, and Louise Ryan Mildred Eads read a poem, "Eternal God, Whose Power Upholds." The topics were as follows: "Why Start?" by Helen Belle Schindler; "Some Underlying Principles," by Phillip Johnson; "Summary" by Lucretia Zimmerman.

Donald Petersen, chairman of the Stewardship commission, will be the leader next Sunday.

The annual conference of Women's Auxiliary of The Episcopal church of this diocese will be held Tuesday and Wednesday at Green Bay. Those who will attend Tuesday's sessions from Appleton are Mrs. John Gillespie, Mrs. C. B. Peterman, Mrs. George Gauslin, and Mrs. H. S. Harwood, and the members who will go Wednesday include Mrs. Charles Whitney, the Rev. and Mrs. L. D. Utts, Mrs. E. L. Bolton, and Mrs. Fred Poppe.

Santa Maria group of the Methodist church will meet with Mrs. Harriet Nicholson, 802 E. John-st., at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Hugo Wurl, Mrs. D. C. Miller, and Mrs. Russell Johnson will be assistant hostesses. Mrs. L. H. Dillon and Mrs. B. G. Bialowsky are captains.

Kaukauna Couple Is
Wed Half Century

L. C. Wolf, city clerk at Kaukauna, and Mrs. Wolf, who are to observe their fiftieth wedding anniversary Tuesday, were honored at a dinner at their home Sunday for members of the immediate family. The couple has three sons, Chester, Washburn; Roland, Fond du Lac; and Grover, Appleton; and one daughter, Mrs. Ruth Wolf Tretter, Appleton, all of whom were present for the celebration. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf received gifts, flowers, and congratulatory cards during the day.

ENTERS COLUMBIA

Albert Ogilvie, son of David Ogilvie, 731 E. Hancock-st., left Sunday for New York City where he will go to graduate work in the department of anatomy at Columbia University and research at the Columbia Medical Center during the coming year. Mr. Ogilvie received his M. D. degree from Columbia University and has taught in the department of zoology at Lawrence college for the past four years.

JUST FOR SPITE

Los Angeles (67)—Her husband was guilty of numerous misdeeds during their nine years of married life. Mrs. Everso G. Lloyd complained in divorce proceedings here. The climax came when he broke all his teeth. Flying into a rage in front of her he jacked the set of false teeth she had bought him for \$180 out of his mouth, dashed them to the floor and stood toothless in front of her. The wife complained

that half the townships in the county. Many of these plantings were on farms where they are planned as windbreaks. Others are on plots about rural schools. Farmers who desire to make demonstration plantings next year are being urged by Mr. Sell to let him know at once. This is necessary, he pointed out, so that the ground which is to be used, can be prepared this fall.

A hot air balloon recently took a glider aloft in Aurora, Ill. The glider cut loose in the air.

Ship Ahoy!



Club Women To Convene Next Month

MISS Lucretia Zimmerman, The Rev. Ernest Hasselblad, and other members of the local Baptist church will go to Fond du Lac for a rally of the Green Bay Baptist association which is in session Tuesday and Wednesday. The sessions will open at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon with the Rev. Fred W. Field, moderator, in charge. An address by the moderator and appointment of committee will be the special business. A conference period, "Praying it Through," will take place at 3 o'clock. Mrs. A. Le Grand and Mrs. N. B. Neelan acting as leaders. Luncheon will be served at 5:30.

The Rev. U. E. Gibson will have charge of the worship service at 7:45 and Mrs. Le Grand will give an address, "If We Are An Indian," at 8:15. The Rev. J. Anderson will open the morning service Wednesday, and a business session will take place at 9:20. An address, "The Church, Advance or Retreat?" will be given by the Rev. T. L. Foreman at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock there will be a talk, "The Spirit Necessary for Advance," by Dr. Le Grand.

The afternoon program will consist of election of officers, an address, "A Message to the Foreign Speaking Churches," by the Rev. W. J. Appel, and a talk, "The Things That Remain," by the Rev. Hal E. Norton. In the evening, Mr. Norton will talk on "What Is Your Name?"

Dr. H. L. Hoghead, Chicago, gave the principal address at the Fox river valley district Luther League meeting of the United Lutheran church Sunday afternoon at Fond du Lac. A program of vocal selections and readings was given and a business meeting was held after which supper was served.

In the evening a devotional topic, Building a Super-Structure, was led by Florence Nelson, Appleton, and the missionary topic was given by Irene Bosserman, Appleton. Helen Nelson, Appleton, gave the service topic, and talks were given by the Rev. D. E. Bosserman, Appteton, and the Rev. B. Stecker, Fond du Lac. Seventeen Appleton people attended the meeting.

James Gmelner was elected president of the Young People's society of All Saints Episcopal church at a meeting Sunday night at the church. Other officers are Miss Gertrude Stark, vice president; Miss Dorothy Rogers, secretary; and Miss Virginia Young, treasurer. Miss Faith Frampton was elected chairman of the entertainment committee, Carson Russell and Miss Helen Sofka were named program chairmen, and Edward Everlein is chairman of the publicity committee.

Advisors for the society are Sidney Wells, Mrs. J. R. Frampton, and Mrs. L. D. Utts. Miss Marguerite Schmitz gave a report on the conference at Waupaca held two weeks ago.

"Getting off to a good start," was the topic for discussion at the meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of First Baptist church Sunday evening at the church. Marion Zimmerman was the leader and Scriptures were read by Donald Petersen. Edward Delrow, and Louise Ryan Mildred Eads read a poem, "Eternal God, Whose Power Upholds." The topics were as follows: "Why Start?" by Helen Belle Schindler; "Some Underlying Principles," by Phillip Johnson; "Summary" by Lucretia Zimmerman.

Donald Petersen, chairman of the Stewardship commission, will be the leader next Sunday.

The annual conference of Women's Auxiliary of The Episcopal church of this diocese will be held Tuesday and Wednesday at Green Bay. Those who will attend Tuesday's sessions from Appleton are Mrs. John Gillespie, Mrs. C. B. Peterman, Mrs. George Gauslin, and Mrs. H. S. Harwood, and the members who will go Wednesday include Mrs. Charles Whitney, the Rev. and Mrs. L. D. Utts, Mrs. E. L. Bolton, and Mrs. Fred Poppe.

Santa Maria group of the Methodist church will meet with Mrs. Harriet Nicholson, 802 E. John-st., at 2:30 Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Hugo Wurl, Mrs. D. C. Miller, and Mrs. Russell Johnson will be assistant hostesses. Mrs. L. H. Dillon and Mrs. B. G. Bialowsky are captains.

Kaukauna Couple Is
Wed Half Century

L. C. Wolf, city clerk at Kaukauna, and Mrs. Wolf, who are to observe their fiftieth wedding anniversary Tuesday, were honored at a dinner at their home Sunday for members of the immediate family. The couple has three sons, Chester, Washburn; Roland, Fond du Lac; and Grover, Appleton; and one daughter, Mrs. Ruth Wolf Tretter, Appleton, all of whom were present for the celebration. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf received gifts, flowers, and congratulatory cards during the day.

ENTERS COLUMBIA

Albert Ogilvie, son of David Ogilvie, 731 E. Hancock-st., left Sunday for New York City where he will go to graduate work in the department of anatomy at Columbia University and research at the Columbia Medical Center during the coming year. Mr. Ogilvie received his M. D. degree from Columbia University and has taught in the department of zoology at Lawrence college for the past four years.

JUST FOR SPITE

Los Angeles (67)—Her husband was guilty of numerous misdeeds during their nine years of married life. Mrs. Everso G. Lloyd complained in divorce proceedings here. The climax came when he broke all his teeth. Flying into a rage in front of her he jacked the set of false teeth she had bought him for \$180 out of his mouth, dashed them to the floor and stood toothless in front of her. The wife complained

Golden Wedding Is Celebrated by Appleton Couple

Mr. and Mrs. George Engel, 803 W. Spring-st., were surprised Sunday at Pierce park in honor of their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Engel, formerly Alvina Juse, was born at Reedsville May 21, 1864, and Mr. Engel was born at Waukesha Nov. 17, 1860. They were married 50 years ago in the town of Rantoul.

They have nine daughters, Mrs. Fred Ebert, Reedsville; Mrs. Henry Maas, Mrs. William Kanter, Menasha; Mrs. Chauncey Crunet, Mrs. Edwin Blackman, Mrs. Irwin Krull, Appleton; Miss Mae Engel, Miss Lydia Engel, and Mrs. Edward Kroll, Milwaukee; one son, William Y. Conley of West Virginia; Ruby Lafoon of Kentucky; Harvey Parnell of Arkansas; John Garland Pollard of Virginia; R. B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia; and R. S. Sterling of Texas.

Ten district dinners will be held Tuesday evening, Oct. 11, the delegates attending the dinner of the district which she represents. After the dinners there will be an organ recital at First Congregational church by Dr. Clarence E. Shepard, and speakers will address delegates at the church. Exhibits and conferences are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon. The child welfare chairman and her group, will visit the preventorium, the art group will go to the Oshkosh public museum, and the Americanization committee members will visit Roosevelt school.

There will be a recreational program at the vocational building recreational hall and similar groups will hold practical conference meetings. Wednesday evening there will be a play presented for delegates at the Oshkosh State Teachers' college by a group of Madison players.

Plans for a program to be given Oct. 23 were made at the meeting of the D. O. I. club Saturday night in the basement of Moses Monte-fiore congregation. Myrtle Greenberg gave a complete treasurer's report. Eight members were present.

Appleton Riding club held its semi-annual steak fry Sunday at High Cliff. Eighteen riders took part in the event. The next ride will be next Sunday when breakfast will be served at North Shore Country club.

Riverview Country club held a bridge party Saturday night at the club, 50 members being present. Prizes were won by Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, Neenan; Mrs. R. K. Wolter, Mrs. William H. Zuehlke, and G. E. Buchanan.

Election of officers will take place at the meeting of the General Review club at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. O. Kopplin, 1015 N. Appleton-st. This is the first meeting of the organization for the fall.

The King's Daughters will meet for a 1 o'clock luncheon Tuesday at the home of Mrs. V. J. Whelan, 228 Bellaire-ct. This is the first meeting of the organization for the fall.

Miss Graass Weds
Cleveland Man at
Home of Parents

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Graass, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Henry Graass, 921 S. Monroe-ave, Green Bay, to Carlisle B. Whipple, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sheridan Whipple, Cleveland, Ohio, took place at 11:30 Saturday morning at the home of the bride's parents.

The Rev. Leonard A. Parr of Union Congregational church performed the ceremony before a fireplace banked with ferns and woodland greens and flanked with tall candles in high standards.

Miss Helen Hector, Duluth, Minn., a classmate of the bride at Lawrence college, played Lohenstein's processional on the piano. Miss Helen Rudin, Chicago, former roommate of the bride at Lawrence, and Miss Marguerite Engels, Green Bay, were bridesmaids, and Miss Dorothy Place, Green Bay, another classmate of the bride at Lawrence, was maid of honor. The bride descended the stairs with her father and met the bridegroom and his attendant, Herbert Rehfeld, Green Bay, in front of the fireplace. During the ceremony, Miss Arlene Luecker, Brillion, who also attended Lawrence, sang "For You Alone" and "Love's Coronation" accompanied by Miss Margaret Fritsch, Sturgeon Bay, cousin of the bride.

A wedding dinner was served at the Beaumont hotel to 50 guests after the ceremony. The couple will spend a honeymoon at the Graass summer home, Moonlight Bay, and will leave the first week in October for Cleveland where they will make their home.

The bride is a graduate of Lawrence Conservatory of Music and for the past year had been assistant in the music department of Nicolet High school, West De Pere. She is a member of Sigma Alpha Iota national honorary professional musical sorority. Mr. Whipple is a graduate of Western Reserve University and Law School, and is a member of Phi Alpha Delta, law fraternity.

Miss Ruth Roesler, Dale, was surprised at her home last Wednesday evening by one hundred guests in honor of her birthday anniversary. Dancing provided the entertainment. Guests were present from New London, Hortonville, Appleton, Greenville, Winchster, Dale, Readfield, and Fremont.

Miss Vera Meuller, 326 W. Spring-st., entertained three tables of cards at her home Sunday night. Prizes were won by Miss Mildred Uttenbrock, Miss Virginia Johnson of Neenan, Mrs. Edward Steens, Gordon Bleier of Kimberly, William Rayella, and Edward Steens.

Group No. 3 of St. Therese church will sponsor an open card party at 8 o'clock Wednesday night at the parish hall. Bridge, schafkopf, and dice will be played. Mrs. George Schwab is captain of the group and Mrs. Ed Campshire is assistant.

Eighteen friends and relatives surprised Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lillie, W. Oklahoma-st., Sunday night in honor of their wedding anniversary. Cards were played and prizes won by Mrs. A. Baeher and Mrs. E. Brockman.

J. T. Reeve circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, will hold an open card party at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at Odd Fellow hall. Bridge, schafkopf, and dice will be played.

ENTERS COLUMBIA

Albert Ogilvie, son of David Ogilvie, 731 E. Hancock-st., left Sunday for New York City where he will go to graduate work in the department of anatomy at Columbia University and research at the Columbia Medical Center during the coming year. Mr. Ogilvie received his M. D. degree from Columbia University and has taught in the department of zoology at Lawrence college for the past four years.

JUST FOR SPITE

Los Angeles (67)—Her husband was guilty of numerous misdeeds during their nine years of married life. Mrs. Everso G. Lloyd complained in divorce proceedings here. The climax came when he broke all his teeth. Flying into a rage in front of her he jacked the set of false teeth she had bought him for \$180 out of his mouth, dashed them to the floor and stood toothless in front of her. The wife complained

Governors of South to Attend New York Dinner

BY JANE EADS

New York (67)—Governors of all the southern states have been invited to attend the 47th annual dinner and Governor's ball of the New York Southern society, one of the most brilliant events of Manhattan's winter season.

The affair, Oct. 21 at the Waldorf-Astoria, will launch the 1932-33 season of the society, one of the most important in this city.

Among the governors who have already accepted and who expect to be present at the dinner are Governors O. K. Allen of Louisiana; L. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina; C. Blackwood of South Carolina; William Y. Conley of West Virginia; Ruby Lafoon of Kentucky; Harvey Parnell of Arkansas; John Garland Pollard of Virginia; R. B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia; and R. S. Sterling of Texas.

Out of town guests at the celebration were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kroll and family, the Misses Mae and Lydia Engel, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. William Engel and family, Marion; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ebert and son, Reedsville; Mr. and Mrs. William Kanter and family, Menasha.

and history of the south, will be awarded.

Percy H. Johnston is president of the society and John W. Davis, vice president.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mrs. Caroline McIlwaine, widow of Archibald McIlwaine, and Georges R. de Braux, son of Rene de Braux of Paris, noted artist, next Thursday at Locust Valley, Long Island. Following the ceremony, the couple will depart for Paris to spend the winter.

Mrs. McIlwaine's first husband died in Biarritz in 1928. She is the former Caroline Read, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William A. Read. Her brother, Duncan Read, was married in Cracow, Poland, Aug. 8, to Mrs. Marian Smoluchowska, daughter of the president of the University of Cracow.

Over 1,500 guests are expected to attend the affair which will be followed by a magnificent ball. At the dinner, the medal of distinction annually presented to the man or woman born in the south who renders the most unusual achievement in the perpetuation of the traditions

of the south, will be awarded.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shipman Payson and their children are expected home shortly to pass the autumn at their Manhattan, Long Island estate, adjacent to Greenwich, the country place of Mrs. Payson's mother, Mrs. Payne Whitney.

The Paysons have been in central Europe since August and are at present in Paris for a brief visit before embarking for this country.

Lady Edith Glanusk of London, is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Van Alen, at Roslyn, N. Y.

Good baking, according to successful cooks, depends almost as much upon a steady fire as it does on the way the ingredients are mixed. That's why so many housewives around here are burning Stott Briquets in the range. This clean, convenient fuel contains 60% washed Pennsylvania hard coal for long burning.

The group later chartered a sailboat and moved to the spot which now is Ephraim. The men purchased 425 acres of land from the government for \$478, subdivided it and sold the lots. This was in 1853.

Bernt will be buried in the yard of the Moravian church in Ephraim which his father helped to establish. Bernt's mother was the first song leader and Bernt the first organist of the church.

Bernt, who was married in 18

Careless Play Spoils Beauty of Bridge Game

BY ELY CULBERTSON
Careless play in Bridge not only mars the beauty of the game, but frequently results in large losses. Carelessness is not a fault of the average player alone. Even expert players at time forget to consider all angles of a situation. In consequence they find themselves throwing away hundreds of points through their insistence upon making a play before considering all the questions involved.

The holder of the North cards in the hand below was a player who ranked high in New York. I have no doubt that since he played this hand he has spent many an hour pondering on the disaster which overtook him merely because of his carelessness.

North—Dealer.

North and South vulnerable.

♦ A ♠ 10 6 4 ♣ 8 7 6 4
♦ 7 5 ♠ K 3 ♣ J 4 3
♦ 10 9 8 7 2 ♠ 10 9 2 ♣ 5
♦ 5 ♠ S ♣ J 10 9 2 ♣ 5
♦ 9 7 3 ♠ J 9 8 2 ♣ 6 5
♦ 6 5 ♠ A K Q 3 ♣

The bidding:

South West North East
3♦ Pass 6♦ Pass
Pass Pass

The bidding of both North and South was mettulously correct. South had the values for a Jumbo Raise in hearts and this course was greatly to be preferred to the showing of his biddable club suit. As the cards lie, North could by inference place strength in clubs in the South hand in view of his Double Raise, and thus could, with considerable safety, bid for the Slam.

The play, however, was amazingly bad. The club Knave was opened, and the Declarer, superficially studying the Dummy, could see that his contract was assured. Without stopping to make the proper plan of the play, he won the first trick in the Dummy, led the heart Knave and finessed the suit. The finesse failed, and East returned a club, which West ruffed. This foolish play to score an immaterial

My Neighbor Says—

When any portion of a velvet gown is crushed from pressure, hold the part over a basin of hot water, lining side next to the water. The pile will soon be restored.

When using gum arabic for starching put 1 tablespoon into 1 quart of cold water. Let it stand over night. In the morning stir it well, then strain it and it will be ready to use instead of starch.

Liquid wax rubbed over dark woodwork, allowed to stand for a few minutes and then polished with a flannel cloth, will make woodwork look as though it had been newly varnished.

Choose a warm, windy day on which to wash feather pillows. Soap soiled spots well, put into washing machine until clean, then rinse, but do not wring. Hang to dry in the window, but do not allow strong sunlight to shine on them. It brings out oil in feathers.

Grease stains on rugs may be removed by covering with a paste made of fuller's earth and allowed to remain for 24 hours.

Grapes that are underripe and not too sweet make the best jelly. (Copyright, 1932).

UNDIES FOR BROTHER AND SISTER

Here you have two patterns—an underwaist and pants for brother. The pants button on to the waist. And an underwaist for sister with bloomers that also button on to the waist.

They require such a small amount of material to fashion them. And simple—well I guess! You could almost run them up before breakfast.

Several sets could be made in a single day of excellent quality fabric that will tub and tub. When you shop—look on the remnant counters, the saving will be enormous.

Batiste, cross-barred dimity, linen, pongee and novelty ribbed cotton fabric are sturdy.

Style No. 848 is designed for sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Size 4 requires 1½ yards 35-inch for either Brother or Sister suit.

It would pay you to send for a copy of our Fall and Winter Fashion Book for it will help you plan your fall wardrobe. And you will save money in using our low-priced patterns. Book shows large variety of styles for ladies, misses and children, special styles for stouts, embroidery, dressmaking articles, etc.

Price of BOOK 10 cents.

Price of PATTERN 15 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred).

Wrap coin carefully.

Order Blank for Margot Patterns.

MARGOT, care Appleton Post-Crescent, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Inclosed find 15c. Please send me the patterns listed below:

Pattern No. Size Price

.....

Street

City

State

overtrick was one which this particular player would not have made one time in one hundred. All that he had to do to score the Slam was to play the Ace and another heart and thus provide assurance against the very contingency which actually brought about his defeat. It is obvious, of course, that the club loser in Dummy may be discarded on one of the high diamonds.

Study the hand, decide how you would bid and play it, and then compare the results you obtain with those shown in tomorrow's article.

Copyright, 1932, by Ely Culbertson

QUESTIONS ANSWERED
Mr. Culbertson will be glad to answer questions on bidding and play of hands sent in by readers. Address him in care of this newspaper. **ENCLAVE**, a **THREE-CENT STAMPED SELF-ADRESSED ENVELOPE**.

Your Birthday

"LIBRA"
If September 27th is your birthday, the best hours for you on this date are from 7:45 a. m. to 9 a. m., from 1 p. m. to 3:10 p. m. and from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. The danger hours are from 10 a. m. to noon, and from 4:15 p. m. to 6 p. m.

The energizing influence that urged you forward yesterday will be, according to planetary indications, in continued evidence on September 27th, and will enable you to carry on the good work that was started. In the evening, lethargy will replace activity, and relaxation should be sought.

Children born on this September 27th will be vivacious, full of harmless mischief, and extremely affectionate. They will be anxious and quick to learn, and excel in studies and sports. As adults, they will reveal qualities of perseverance, and their horoscope indicates both success and happiness.

Born on September 27th, you are much influenced by emotion, and though your selfless actions reflect great credit on your heart, they never bring glist to the mill. You do not seek popularity, and are more satisfied to have the gratification of one, than the admiration of a crowd. You do not, at any time, play to the gallery, nor do you want the spotlight turned on you. The approval of your conscience is the reward that pleases you most.

Your horoscope says that you will go through life helping others more than helping yourself. This, of course, is not productive of material prosperity. Your needs, however, are simple, and you have no extravagant or exaggerated tastes. As a friend, you are quixotically loyal. As husband or wife, at the case may be, you are faithful, affectionate and constant. As a parent, you are indulgent, forbearing and tolerant.

Without being outwardly religious, you yet possess strong spiritual convictions, and you have never outlived, or discarded, the precepts that were taught you in your childhood. You may not be a church-goer, but you are still a believer and a follower. You invariably champion the cause of the under-dog.

Successful People Born on September 26th:
1—Margaret Elizabeth Sangster, author.

2—Henry Phipps, manufacturer.
3—Louis Franklin, Swift, packer.
4—Alexander Proctor, sculptor.
5—Thomas Nast, caricaturist.
6—William B. Hazen, Signal Service officer.

(Copyright, 1932)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Ace Warriors Open Season With Victory

Clintonville Gridders Walk Pulaski Eleven 28 to 0 in One-Sided Battle

Special to Post-Crescent

Clintonville — Coach Ace's high school football squad walloped Pulaski here Saturday afternoon 28 to 0 in the first game of the season. William McCaw, coach of the city team acted as referee.

A safety was made in the second quarter by Palmer, Shepherd and Breed, making the score 2 to 0 at the half. Giles Weiland made four touchdowns in the last half of the game and Fisher scored the two extra points making the final count 28 to 0.

The lineup was Billings, at center; Donley and Breed, tackles; Kant and Shepherd ends; Fisher, quarterback; Weiland, fullback; Brohm and Johnson, half backs.

Next Saturday the local highs will journey to New London for their first out of town game.

The monthly child health center held here under the sponsorship of Clintonville Woman's Club will take place Tuesday Sept. 27 in the city hall. Dr. Elizabeth Taylor staff physician of the state bureau will conduct the examinations and will be assisted by Mrs. Hazel Barton, county nurse. Hours of the center will be from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Other clinics will be held at New London on Wednesday, Waupaca on Thursday and Iola on Friday.

Mrs. Julius Spearbraker was the winner of the "one club" tournament held for women on Riverside golf course Friday afternoon. The ladies day tourneys formerly held each Thursday afternoon have been changed to Friday afternoon for the season.

Mrs. Ella French of Oshkosh and Mrs. E. Allerton of Menasha have arrived to spend a week at the former's daughter, Mrs. E. J. Meyer in this city.

A boy's class of Congregational Sunday school was entertained at a party Friday evening at the Stieg residence. Those present were Franklin Schauder, Lefroy Dilley, Robert Leyrer, Vilas Nass, Cecil Johnson, Carl Kittleson, Robert Woodland, Bernard, Robert and William Stieg.

Central circle of Congregational Dorcas society will meet Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Earl Smith at her home on Dodge St.

A regular meeting of the Order of Eastern star will take place Tuesday evening at Masonic Temple.

Ladies auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars will meet Wednesday evening in the armory club rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lendved and Daughters Helen and Marion of Menominee, Mich., were weekend guests at the home of the former's brother Rueben Lendved and family in this city.

A regular meeting of the library board was held Thursday evening at which routine business was transacted.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Nelson and children of Milwaukee visited from Wednesday to Sunday at the H. V. Larson and Fred Guyer homes here.

Relatives of William Brown of New London were called here Saturday by his critical condition at Clintonville hospital, following serious injuries received in an automobile accident early Monday morning.

City Athletic Field Ready Next Saturday

Special to Post-Crescent

New London — The city athletic field, which has been undergoing improvement, will be ready for play by next Saturday, according to Albert Giese of the street department. The entire field has been graded and leveled by a crew of 15 men. Clay top soil has been covered by several inches of sand and the field rolled. Baseball diamond lines will be marked, as will the football field. The building formerly used as a school barracks will be dressing quarters for football teams. Due to the lack of space on the high school field, no game with the alumni was played Saturday.

12 Applicants for Oneida Postal Job

(Post-Crescent Washington Bureau)

Washington, D. C.—Three women and nine men have applied for admission to the examinations for the \$1,300 job of postmaster at Oneida, Outagamie county, including Acting Postmaster Grover L. Morgan. Other applicants are: Lemuel J. Denny, Jessie Skenandore, Isaac N. Webster, Israel A. Estrand, Emil P. Cherney, Mrs. Vera C. Aaron, Morris Wheelock, Mrs. Josephine H. Webster, Carl E. Wolfmeyer, John A. Townson, and Mrs. Elmer K. Ludwig.

The vacancy is caused by the resignation of Postmaster Peter D. Harris.

The examination will be held at Seymour in about two weeks.

CLINTONVILLE WINS Special to Post-Crescent

New London — Football fans split their attention Sunday some journeying to Green Bay, while others went to Clintonville to watch the game between the Four Wheel drive team and the Green Bay Wolverines. The Four Wheel drive team won, 6 to 2.

LAUNCHED ON CIDER

London—Strictly British, and adhering strictly to the "Buy British" campaign, patriotic English who have to do with ship christenings, are no longer using champagne. Champagne, they figure is French, so they have taken to christening their vessels with wine and cider.

SPECIFY NAMES

Vienna—The Russian government is taking a hand in the naming of its citizens' children. A decree has been published which says that parents shall not be allowed to give their children Christian names.

Weyauwega Wins First Place in Ball Loop

Special to Post-Crescent

New London — Several New London baseball fans witnessed the Sugar Bush-Weyauwega game Sunday afternoon at Sugar Bush. Weyauwega won 4 to 1, and cinched first place in the Little Wolf League. Sugar Bush is now in a tie with New London for second place. The game was enlivened by a fight in which the Weyauwega battery were the targets. Wahl, the visiting pitcher, had his face cut, while Munch, the catcher, suffered a black eye.

New London Society

New London — Three large fir trees have been planted as a Washington memorial in Memorial park on N. Water-st through the efforts of the New London Women's Study Club. The dedication followed a recent luncheon at Elwood hotel, with members of the executive board acting as hostesses. These persons were Mrs. G. W. Demming, Mrs. H. A. Steinberg, Mrs. M. C. Trayser and Mrs. Ben Hartquist. The program at the hotel included the president's greeting by Mrs. G. W. Demming, and report of the district convention by Mrs. Adelaide Raby. Following this the members met at the park where the trees were dedicated, with invocation by Mrs. Raby, group singing of America and address by W. H. Hatton, and the singing of "Trees." The meeting is the first of the season to be held by the club, officers of which include Mrs. Demming, president; Mrs. H. A. Steinberg, vice-president; Mrs. Ben Hartquist, secretary; and Mrs. M. C. Trayser, corresponding secretary and treasurer. The program committee includes Mrs. F. A. Jennings, Mrs. Hartquist and Mrs. F. L. Zaug. Mrs. A. J. Hoh is art chairman, Mrs. J. W. Monsted, Jr., will act as drama chairman, and Mrs. Carl Felsen as music chairman.

Mrs. Charles Pommeling will be hostess to the West Side club at her home Wednesday afternoon.

About 30 were present for the tea given Sunday afternoon at the Congregational church by the church music committee for the girl's junior choir in one of the Sunday school rooms. Rev. A. W. Sneezy spoke to the group regarding his ideals of what the choir may become and the importance of the knowledge and interpretation of church music. W. H. Hatton, who has been instrumental in furnishing the surprises for the robed choir, spoke on musical appreciation.

Mrs. Clarence Burns and Mrs. A. H. Koten presided at pouring, with Mrs. C. B. Reuter and Mrs. M. A. Ullrich assisting.

Birthday of Lodge Is Observed at Shiocton

Special to Post-Crescent

Shiocton—A dinner was given by the local Rebekah lodge at the Odd Fellows hall Thursday evening in celebration of the eighty-first anniversary of the founding of the order. An invitation was extended to the husbands of the Rebekahs and to the Odd Fellows and their wives. Cards furnished the evening's amusement. Prizes at schafkopf were awarded to George Kaufman and Mrs. Rosella Jones and at five hundred to Miss Clara Fisher and Mrs. George Kaufman. The entertainment committee for the evening included Mrs. Mike Mack, Mrs. Monroe Manley and Miss Ruth Johnson, and the refreshment committee Mrs. Thressa Allender, Mrs. Clark Wilcox and Mrs. Celia Oaks.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Miller at St. Elizabeth hospital Wednesday, Sept. 21.

An opening dance for the coming season was given at Hiller's auditorium Wednesday evening.

Adam Burns is having his residence in the village painted.

Frank Lehndorf has added a sun parlor to his farm home west of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berzell of Bowler are guests at the home of their daughter Mrs. James McLaughlin.

Young People's Club Has Meet at Leeman

Special to Post-Crescent

Clintonville — The Young People's Christian Endeavor society entertained a group of young people at a dinner given Friday evening at the church parlors. Group songs were sung and after dinner speeches given by the Rev. Black, Miss Nora Nelson and Joyce Ames, a duet, Beautiful Words of Jesus, was sung by Norma and Anita Mills; a solo, "Sometime, Somewhere," by Marjorie Schroeder. The remainder of the evening was spent in games.

Mrs. Rachel Thompson and daughter Julia entertained the Ladies Aid society of the Navarino Lutheran church at their home Thursday afternoon. Scripture reading and prayer by the Rev. Holzverson, who also gave a reading on the "Evils of Divorce," made up the program. A supper was served.

12 Applicants for Oneida Postal Job

(Post-Crescent Washington Bureau)

Washington, D. C.—Three women and nine men have applied for admission to the examinations for the \$1,300 job of postmaster at Oneida, Outagamie county, including Acting Postmaster Grover L. Morgan.

Other applicants are: Lemuel J. Denny, Jessie Skenandore, Isaac N. Webster, Israel A. Estrand, Emil P. Cherney, Mrs. Vera C. Aaron, Morris Wheelock, Mrs. Josephine H. Webster, Carl E. Wolfmeyer, John A. Townson, and Mrs. Elmer K. Ludwig.

The vacancy is caused by the resignation of Postmaster Peter D. Harris.

The examination will be held at Seymour in about two weeks.

CLINTONVILLE WINS Special to Post-Crescent

New London — Football fans split their attention Sunday some journeying to Green Bay, while others went to Clintonville to watch the game between the Four Wheel drive team and the Green Bay Wolverines. The Four Wheel drive team won, 6 to 2.

LAUNCHED ON CIDER

London—Strictly British, and adhering strictly to the "Buy British" campaign, patriotic English who have to do with ship christenings, are no longer using champagne. Champagne, they figure is French, so they have taken to christening their vessels with wine and cider.

SPECIFY NAMES

Vienna—The Russian government is taking a hand in the naming of its citizens' children. A decree has been published which says that parents shall not be allowed to give their children Christian names.

Exhibit Herd Returns With Two Grand Prizes

(Special to Post-Crescent)

Forest Junction — Bearing two grand championships as trophies and 12 first prizes out of a possible 14, an exhibit of Ayrshire cattle from the R. J. Hacker herd returned here Friday evening from Oshkosh where it had been showing during the past week at the Winnebago county fair.

Auchinair Forerunner in the aged bull class and Mainstay Surprise in the aged cow class were veterans of previous exhibits. The latter has been on the fair circuit for five years and had been only once defeated, at DePere, by a cow from the Peterson herd of Oconto Falls. The aged bull, three years old, has never lost in his class, but was defeated for grand championship at Wausau by his own sire. Mr. Hacker acquired the bull as a calf from a Racine breeder.

A new addition to the exhibit was Straightglass Exchange, senior bull calf, which Mr. Hacker purchased last March at Port Chester, N. Y. The animal comes from the only herd of over 100 cows which had an average of over 400 pounds of butterfat. His dam has four consecutive records in butterfat production, averaging 400 pounds.

Other entries in the exhibit were two each in the two-year-old, yearling, calves under one year classes. Mr. Hacker had been showing at DePere and Oshkosh this season. It is the second year in succession that he has taken both grand championships in male and female classes with his exhibit at Oshkosh. Competitive herds encountered at Oshkosh were those of M. G. Stone of Fish and Henry Kroehne of Fremont, both of which had been showing this season at Weyauwega and Hortonville, the Stone herd also at Union Grove in Racine-co.

Brillion Pair Observes Wedding Anniversary

(Special to Post-Crescent)

Brillion—Friends and relatives surprised Mr. and Mrs. Kosmas Miller at their home on Friday evening in honor of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The evening was spent in playing cards. Prizes in five hundred were awarded to Mrs. Catherine Puser, high; Mrs. Joseph Binsfeld, second, and Mrs. Charlie Pritzl, consolation.

Guests were: The Rev. Father Krause, and the Messrs. and Mmes. Charlie Pritzl, Edward Schuh, son Harland, William Pritzl, Michael Becker, Louis Rank, son Francis, Weinel Spaff, Joseph Binsfeld and family, John Kleibet, son Ernest, Joseph Spatchek, son Edwin, Adolph Ecker, John Moser, John Kocourek, Mrs. Catherine Puser, Miss Theresa Miller, Louis Pritzl.

Out-of-town guests were Theodore Pritzl, daughter Bernadine, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anhalter of Clarks Mills, Miss Caroline Miller of Manitowoc, Edmund Geigel of Reedsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schmagelski, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schmagelski of Sheboygan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bullock of Appleton called at the home of Mrs. F. Mumma on Friday.

In the afternoon they attended the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Schwalm at Reedsville. The following from Brillion also attended in the evening: Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Kruschinske, the Rev. and Mrs. Paul Kasper, Mrs. Reinhold Schulze, Mrs. Carl Kanter, Mrs. F. Mumma, Mrs. Hulda Ruppenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tkalasky, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Bulbott.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pagel at St. Vincent hospital Wednesday, Sept. 21.

An opening dance for the coming season was given at Hiller's auditorium Wednesday evening.

Adam Burns is having his residence in the village painted.

Frank Lehndorf has added a sun parlor to his farm home west of the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berzell of Bowler are guests at the home of their daughter Mrs. James McLaughlin.

Young People's Club Has Meet at Leeman

(Special to Post-Crescent)

Clintonville — Fred Gensler, 64, lifetime resident of this community, died at 11:45 Saturday evening of heart disease at his home here. He had been ailing for three years. He was born Feb. 25, 1868, in the town of Bear Creek, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gensler. He was married March 8, 1890, to Miss Amelia Steinkne. Survivors are the widow, two sons, Irvin of Clintonville, and Emil of the homestead near here; two daughters, Miss Lydia of Clintonville, and Mrs. Matt Wheeler of Appleton; four brothers, William of Clintonville, Henry of Sugar Bush, Gustav of Three Lakes, Edward of Appleton; a sister, Mrs. Emily Bush of Appleton, and 10 grandchildren.

Mr. Gensler was an elder of Christian Lutheran church here for many years, and was an honorary member of the Arthur Gensler post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. The post was named for a son who was killed in France. Funeral services will be conducted at the home at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon, and at 2 o'clock at Christus church by the Rev. E. C. Stubenvoll. Burial will be made in Graceland cemetery.

Fred Gensler Dies at Home in Clintonville

(Special to Post-Crescent)

Clintonville — Fred Gensler, 64, lifetime resident of this community, died at 11:45 Saturday evening of heart disease at his home here. He had been ailing for three years. He was born Feb. 25, 1868, in the town of Bear Creek, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gensler. He was married March 8, 1890, to Miss Amelia Steinkne. Survivors are the widow, two sons, Irvin of Clintonville, and Emil of the homestead near here; two daughters, Miss Lydia of Clintonville, and Mrs. Matt Wheeler of Appleton; four brothers, William of Clintonville, Henry of Sugar Bush, Gustav of Three Lakes, Edward of Appleton; a sister, Mrs. Emily Bush of Appleton, and 10 grandchildren.

Mr. Gensler was an elder of Christian Lutheran church here for many years, and was an honorary member of the Arthur Gensler post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. The post was named for a son who was killed in France. Funeral services will be conducted at the home at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon, and at 2 o'clock at Christus church by the Rev. E. C. Stubenvoll. Burial will be made in Graceland cemetery.

which either offend against morality or public order, or are likely to be unpleasant to the owner in later life.

Dance, Thurs., Mackville Tent.

How's Your Car's Battery?

With cold weather just around the corner, let us check up on your battery. You will need a good strong one for easy starting on cool mornings. Drive in or call us soon!

Free Battery Water and Inspection!

Appleton Battery & Ignition Service, Inc.
210 E. Washington St.
PAUL R. STEVENS, Mgr.
Phone 1
"The Home of Better Service"

Roosevelt Rests On Arizona Ranch Throughout Day

Nominee Expects to Resume Homeward Journey This Evening

Williams, Ariz.—(7)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic presidential candidate, stopped here today at the ranch of Mrs. John C. Greenway, Arizona national committee-woman and long-time personal friend of the New York governor and his wife.

Auchinair Forerunner in the aged bull class and Mainstay Surprise in the aged cow class were veterans of previous exhibits. The latter has been on the fair circuit for five years and had been only once defeated, at DePere, by a cow from the Peterson herd of Oconto Falls. The aged bull, three years old, has never lost in his class, but was defeated for grand championship at Wausau by his own sire. Mr. Hacker acquired the bull as a calf from a Racine breeder.

A new addition to the exhibit was Straightglass Exchange, senior bull calf, which Mr. Hacker purchased last March at Port Chester, N. Y. The animal comes from the only herd of over 100 cows which had an average of over 400 pounds of butterfat. His dam has four consecutive records in butterfat production, averaging 400 pounds.

<p

Lawrence Loses to Marquette; Highs Beat West Bays 7-6

Vikings Lack Weight; Line Shows Well

Defensive Ability Keeps Score Down, Offense Fails to Function

By Gordon R. McIntyre

AWRENCE college football team Saturday knocked off two touchdowns from the total Marquette university teams annually have run up against the Vikings, but just what that means remains to be seen as the season advances. Grid games are remembered by the score and because the Vikings did better than several other teams they are to be given credit for their efforts and it can be jotted down they are a good looking aggregation.

However, the fans who saw the game and some who didn't, the scribes and others interested in the sport probably will say that Marquette isn't so hot this season. They didn't appear to be for there's no scoring threat like Johnny Sisk or Swede Gebert running around in the colors of the Golden Avalanche. Hilltop Line Strong

There were good linemen on that M. U. squad and with good linemen almost anyone can carry the oval places. The main hindrance to the Hilltoppers from a Lawrence stand point appeared to be a couple Lawrence tackles, a guard and one end. There were others, to be sure, but the ones mentioned were outstanding.

The two tackles were John Vogel and Ted Kramer, the guard was Gordon Simonds and the end was Edward Roeter. They gave the Hilltoppers more than a merry afternoon when Marquette was carrying the ball and that probably accounts for the comparatively low score. They erred several times, it is admitted, and once they let a whole flock of gold jerseys smother a Lawrence punt and score a touchdown, but nevertheless they played football that the Hilltoppers will remember all week when Coaches Murray and Taylor get hold of them.

Time after time Vogel and Kramer knifed through the Marquette line along with Simonds and broke up interference, often made tackles and, had they had a little more experience probably would have nailed the ball carriers for many losses. Roeter's end play also was interesting for the Hilltoppers felt him out early in the game and thereafter they tried their slashes and end runs in another direction.

The outstanding defensive weakness of the Vikings seemed to be the secondary defense which had little of the drive and fire the linemen showed. Often the Vikings would break up a play and leave a runner open for the secondary to tackle. Sometimes the runner was clever enough to evade but there were times when the Viking back would wind his arms around the ball tooter's legs and fall to lay his man low.

Somewhat one wished that the Lawrence backfield had shown such vicious tacklers as Ralph Barnell or Bert Nason or Paul Fischel stars of other days, who delighted in going in and smacking the ball carrier with a crash that could be heard to the farthest corner of the M. U. stadium. Lack of weight was a handicap to the Lawrence secondary for several times the would-be-tackler would be bowled over by a crashing Marquette back like the pins at the Elk club al-ways.

Vikings Are Listless

The Vikings started the game in a rather listless manner, but at that stopped long gains and were holding their own until the front wall went to pieces like glass and permitted a half dozen Marquette linemen to rush in and block that punt for the first touchdown.

Lawrence seemed to wilt after the touchdown and it was but a few minutes later that Marquette again was knocking at the goal posts and soon shoved the ball over the line.

Lawrence pulled itself together after the second marcer was tallied and it was midway in the second period before there was another score. Here the Viking inexperience again showed. Lawrence had been holding Marquette and, aided by penalties, was shoving the gold back. A Viking player was injured and Lawrence took time out while he was cared for. When play was resumed Marquette pulled the age old trick of leaving a pass on the first play and it worked. Ronzani tossed to Kukla and the big end romped over the goal line unopposed.

Gene Ronzani figured in almost every play that gave Marquette its third touchdown in the third period and it was earned by hard work and a driving attack that Lawrence couldn't halt. Thereafter the Hilltoppers used a lot of reserves and they failed to accomplish anything with the Vikings.

Offense Fails to Function

The Lawrence offense was one of those things the less said about the better. It just wasn't. If one excludes a few minutes in the fourth period when a flock of penalties against Marquette and a couple passes that worked nicely, brought the ball to the Marquette 25 yard line just as the game ended and saw Marquette's ace backfield headed by Ronzani rushing into the fray to save the old homestead from losing a few shingles and a lot of prestige.

On offense the light Lawrence backs couldn't move the heavy Marquette forwards or secondary. Even double teaming blocks failed to budge the Hilltoppers who stood their ground, brushed the boys aside and nailed the runner.

Another Viking weakness on offense appeared to be the inability of linemen to pull out of the line fast enough to run good inter-

Green Bay Awarded Valley Baseball Pennant

Walter Hughes Gets Eagle on Par 4 Hole

An eagle two on the par 4 fourth hole at Butte des Morts featured golf play in Appleton over the weekend. The eagle was captured by Walter Hughes.

The fourteenth hole is 355 yards long and Hughes blasted a 200 yard drive. The fairway on the hole dips abruptly and there is a creek in front of the green. At the point where Hughes' ball lay he could not see the green but picked a brassie and shooting at a blind target swung at the ball.

On reaching the edge of the hill he and his caddy failed to see the ball, looked over the green and around it and finally found the pellet nestling in the cup.

Finals in the class "B" and "C" divisions of the club championship at Butte des Morts were staged over the weekend. In class "B" I. J. Stafford beat Harry Williamson for the title by a count of 5 and 4.

The class "C" title went to Cub Buck who beat Fred Bentz by a score of 3 and 2.

Yankees Close A. L. Race With High Percentage

Set Several New Records; Haven't Been White-washed This Year

THE records of the New York Yankees and the Chicago Cubs for the 1932 season furnish a study in marked contrasts as the teams await the signal that will send them against each other Wednesday in the world's series.

The Yankees ran away with the American league flag, finishing with the second-highest percentage ever recorded by a pennant winner in the junior circuit, .92. The Cubs won only after a terrific battle and then were only one game ahead of the lowest mark that ever won a National league record. The Yanks won 107 games and lost 47 and might have done better if they had been pressed in the latter part of the race. The Cubs recorded 90 victories and 64 defeats for a .584 average.

The league's star failed in a great bid for the home run record as well but he established a new mark for right handed batters and came closer to Babe Ruth's record of 60 than any other player has done. He hit his fifty-eighth yesterday in the last inning of the season's last game. Waner set a new National league record of 63 doubles, four above the mark established by Chuck Klein in 1930.

The records of the leaders in each league follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting — G. AB R H Pct.

O'Doul, Brooklyn 148 596 119 218 .366

Terry, N. York 134 644 124 225 .349

Klein, Phila. 134 651 154 225 .346

P. Waner, Pitts. 134 630 109 215 .341

Hurst, Phila. 150 580 107 197 .340

Runs—Klein, Phillies, 154; Terry, 124.

Hits—Klein, Phillies, and Terry, 225.

Runs batted in—Hurst, Phillies, 141; Klein, Phillies, 134.

Doubles—P. Waner, Pirates, 63;

Klein, Phillies, and Stephenson, 50.

Triples—Herman, Reds, 19; Suhur, Pirates, 16.

Home runs—Klein, Phillies, and Ott, Giants, 38.

Stolen bases—Klein, Phillies, and Piet, Pirates, 20.

Pitching—Warneke, Cubs, 22-6; Brown, Braves, 14-7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Alexander, Det. 124 392 59 144 .367

Jimmy Foxx, Phil. 133 540 150 213 .354

Gehringer, N. Y. 156 593 138 208 .350

Marush, N. Y. 149 624 125 214 .343

Ruth, N. Y. ... 133 459 120 157 .342

Runs—Foxx, Athletics, 150; Simmons, Athletics, 149.

Hits—Simmons, Athletics, 216;

Manush, Senators, 214.

Runs batted in—Foxx, Athletics, 167; Gehring, Yankees, 151.

Doubles—McNair, Athletics, 47;

Gehringer, Tigers, 44;

Triples—Cronin, Senators, 18;

Myer, Senators, 16.

Home runs—Foxx, Athletics, 58;

Ruth, Yankees, 41.

Stolen bases—Chapman, Yankees, 38; Walker, Tigers, 28.

Pitching—Allen, Yankees, 17-4;

Gomez, Yankees, 24-7.

the Standings

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

W. L. Pct.

Minneapolis 100 68 .595

Columbus 82 77 .533

Milwaukee 88 76 .530

Toledo 87 80 .521

Indianapolis 86 80 .518

Kansas City 81 86 .483

S. Paul 70 97 .419

Louisville 67 101 .391

NATIONAL LEAGUE

W. L. Pct.

Chicago 90 64 .584

Pittsburgh 88 66 .558

Brooklyn 81 73 .526

Philadelphia 73 76 .503

Boston 77 77 .500

S. Louis 72 82 .468

New York 72 82 .468

Cincinnati 60 94 .390

AMERICAN LEAGUE

W. L. Pct.

New York 107 47 .695

Philadelphia 94 60 .610

Washington 93 61 .604

Cleveland 87 65 .572

Detroit 76 75 .503

S. Louis 63 91 .409

Chicago 49 102 .325

Boston 43 111 .279

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

10th 9-8; S. Paul 7-6.

Toledo 4-9; Columbus 2-3.

Kansas City 6-5; Minneapolis 0-2.

Louisville 4-1; Indianapolis 2-3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

10th 5-3; Philadelphia 3-6.

Pittsburgh 7-4; St. Louis 1-7.

Boston 13; Brooklyn 7.

Cincinnati 5; Chicago 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

10th 6-5; Chicago 4-5 (called 11th, darkness).

Washington 2; Philadelphia 1.

Detroit 5; St. Louis 4.

Boston 8; New York 3.

Lawrence Gorchyka L.D. ... Roeter Dobyns L.D. ... Vogel Rosemark L.D. ... Simonds Krueger C. ... Pfeffer Rozmarynoski. RG. ... Collins Frost RT. ... Kramer Kukla RE. ... McKann E. Ronzani. QB. ... Fahrens

Becker J.H. ... Roemer Elliott RH. ... Gebhardt Halfman FB. ... Walters

Thelma Howe, 27, St. Petersburg, Fla., endurance swimmer, swam continuously for 98 hours, to claim a new record.

The Kimberly club, because of its good showing against Appleton, one of the strongest teams in the league, next Sunday will meet the Bayern No. team of Sheboygan with a west champion.

Vines lost control of the last of his three titles yesterday by being eliminated in the semi-final of the mixed doubles after he and

Grid Officials Will Meet Here Tomorrow

Football coaches and officials from Valley conference cities and from all towns surrounding Appleton have been invited to gather at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening and discuss the new football rules in the light of experiences so far this year. The meeting is being arranged by Coach Joseph Shields, Appleton, and is a follow up on the one held several days ago at Neenah. Coach Percy Clapp of Lawrence and Cub Buck of Neenah will be among the mentors and officials present.

Bay Packers and Bears Battle to Scoreless Tie

Each Misses Opportunity To Score; Defensive Play Features

Club W. L. Pct.

Brooklyn 1 0 0 1.000

Portsmouth 1 0 0 1.000

Green Bay 1 0 1 1.000

Chicago Bears 0 0 1 0.000

Chicago Cardinals 0 1 0 0.000

New York 0 1 0 0.000

Staten Island 0 1 0 0.000

THE NEBBS

NEBBS STEPPED INTO A POLITICAL TRAP WHEN HE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION TO DEBATE WITH THE SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR ROSCOE NOODLE.



Sounds Right

By Sol Hess



Nothing Venture

by Patricia Wentworth

SYNOPSIS: Jervis Weare has refused money to Rosamund Carew, his former fiance, who threw him over in an attempt to cheat him out of a fortune. Ferdinand Francis recognized Nan Weare, Jervis' wife as the girl who ten years before saved Jervis' life; Nan needs an ally, and tells Ferdinand that Rosamund's friend, Robert Leonard, has tried to kill her husband. She is tortured with worry because Jervis refuses to believe in his danger.

Chapter 15

A GIRL WITH GRIT

"**J**ERVIS was going down to swim," Nan Weare told Ferdinand Francis, eager because at last she had found a trusting listener in whom to confide her gnawing fears. "He went behind those rocks where the pool was. It was ten years ago."

"What were you doing?" asked Francis.

"I was sitting on the beach," said Nan with her chin in the air. "There was a way down the low cliffs just beyond me. A man came down and went across to the rocks where Jervis was. I didn't see his face. I think he was walking on the cliff and saw Jervis and came down.

"He went behind the rocks, and in about five minutes I saw him again. He was going straight to another path up the cliff, before you come to Croyde Head. He went up that. I saw him half way up it. I never saw his face at all."

"Go on," said Ferdinand.

"I waited a long time. The tide began to come up. I wondered where Jervis was. I climbed up on to the path and looked out to sea, but I couldn't find him. The rocks had the pool—I want you to remember that—I don't think anyone on the cliff could have seen it."

Mr. Francis nodded.

"That's true."

"I got frightened about Jervis. I went down to the pool, and he was lying half in and half out of it with his head bleeding and the tide coming in. The water was up to his shoulders. If I hadn't come then, he would have been drowned. If you hadn't come later, we should both have been drowned."

"What are you meaning?" asked Francis.

"That man went behind the rocks and came out again," said Nan rather breathlessly.

"Now what do you mean by that?"

"You know what I mean—but I don't mind saying it. I mean that the man went behind those rocks because he knew that Jervis was there and that they couldn't be seen from the cliff. I mean that he picked up a bit of rock and struck Jervis with it, and went away and left him there with the tide coming in."

"You can't prove that, you know."

"Of course I can't," said Nan. "But you can be sure of lots of things you can't prove."

"That's so. But you didn't see him strike Jervis—you didn't even see his face; and now you say he's the Robert Leonard who is with Miss Carew tonight."

Nan nodded.

"Let me go on. After you'd got help, and I stayed with Jervis. As soon as I heard you coming back, I got away up the cliff path. You see, Cynthia and I were down at Croydon with an aunt, and we were going back to town by the afternoon train. I got into a most frightful row when I turned up at our cottage dripping wet with my dress spoilt and my arm cut. I was bundled into dry things, and we just caught the train."

"And afterwards I was ill—I believe I was very ill—and all the time I kept seeing that man, and Jervis in the pool. I want you to understand how it was that I could recognize him ten years afterwards He was printed into my mind."

Ferdinand saw her eyes darken in a face that had lost all its color.

"You say you recognized him," he said.

She gave another of those quick nods.

"Yes—at once. There was a photograph in Jervis' study. It didn't show his face; it showed him walking."

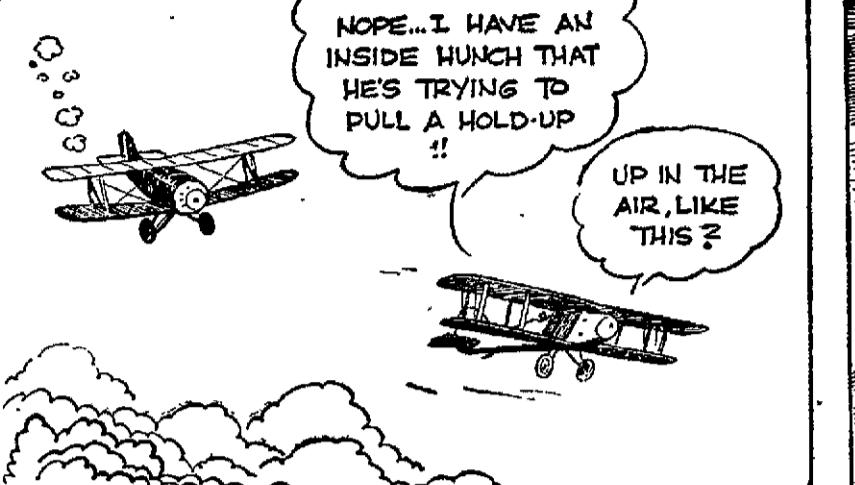
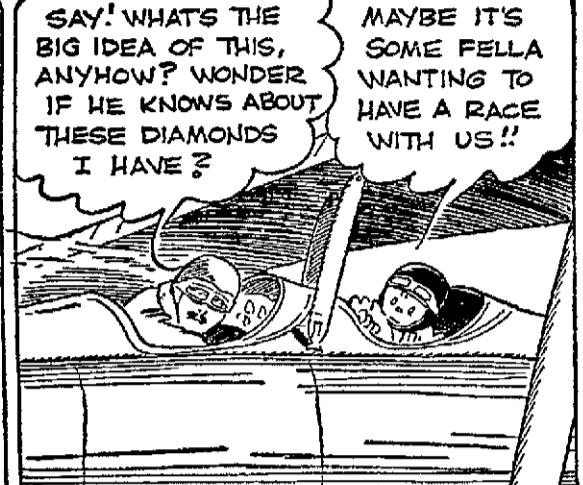
A sea elephant can eat 150 pounds of fish in a day, and can go without eating for two months.

LIFE'S ODDITIES

By George Clark

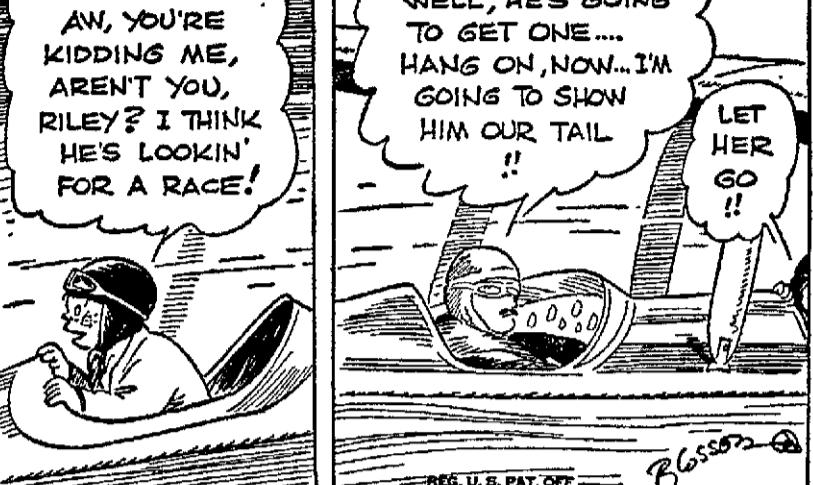
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

SOON AFTER LEAVING SHADYSIDE FOR KING CITY, WHERE RILEY IS TO DELIVER A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF DIAMONDS, ANOTHER PLANE SWOOPS DOWN UPON THEM WITH THE SPEED OF A HAWK!!



A Sky Pirate

By Blosser



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

WHILE BOOTS WAS TRYING TO GRAB A LITTLE SLEEP, A SENTRY AT ONE OF THE FAR OUTPOSTS RACED FRANTICALLY INTO THE VILLAGE! HE HAD TERRIFYING NEWS...



Up and at 'Em!

By Martin

WASH TUBBS

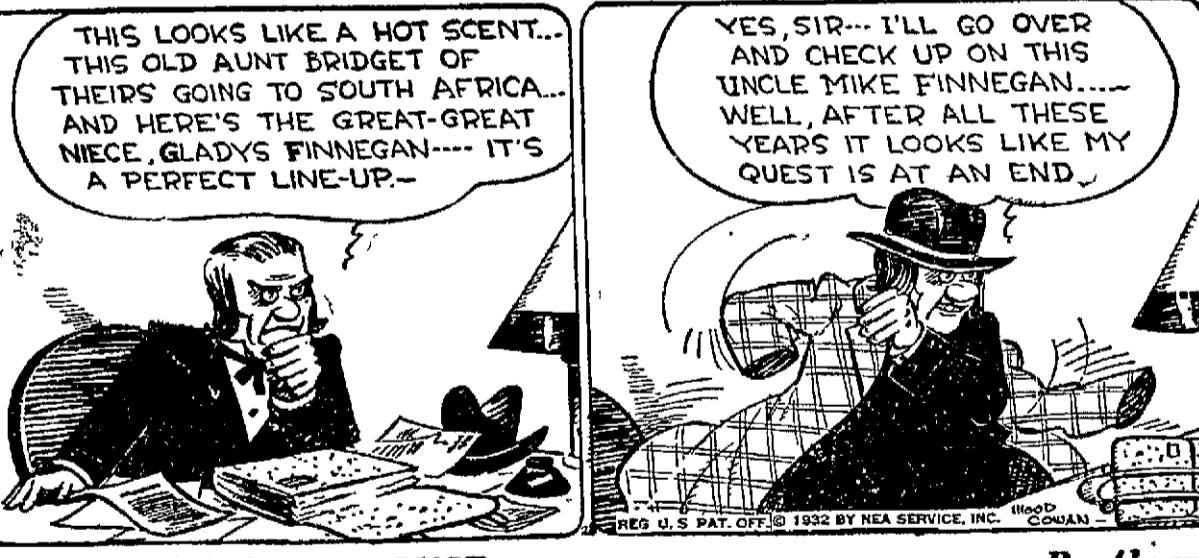
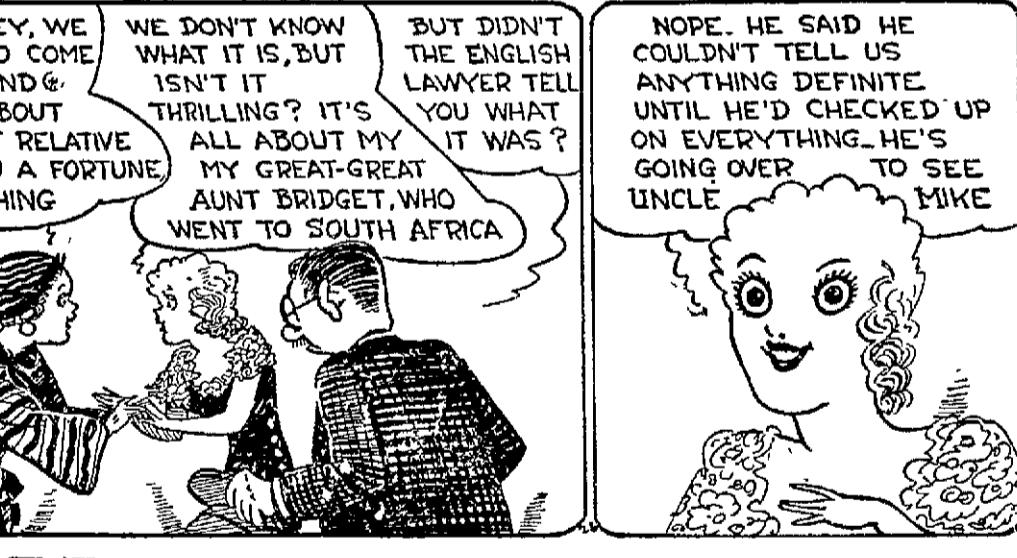


Foxy Bull!

By Crane

THE NEWFANGLES (Mom'n Pop)

GLADYS, HONEY, WE JUST HAD TO COME OVER AND FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THIS DISTANT RELATIVE LEAVING YOU A FORTUNE OR SOMETHING.

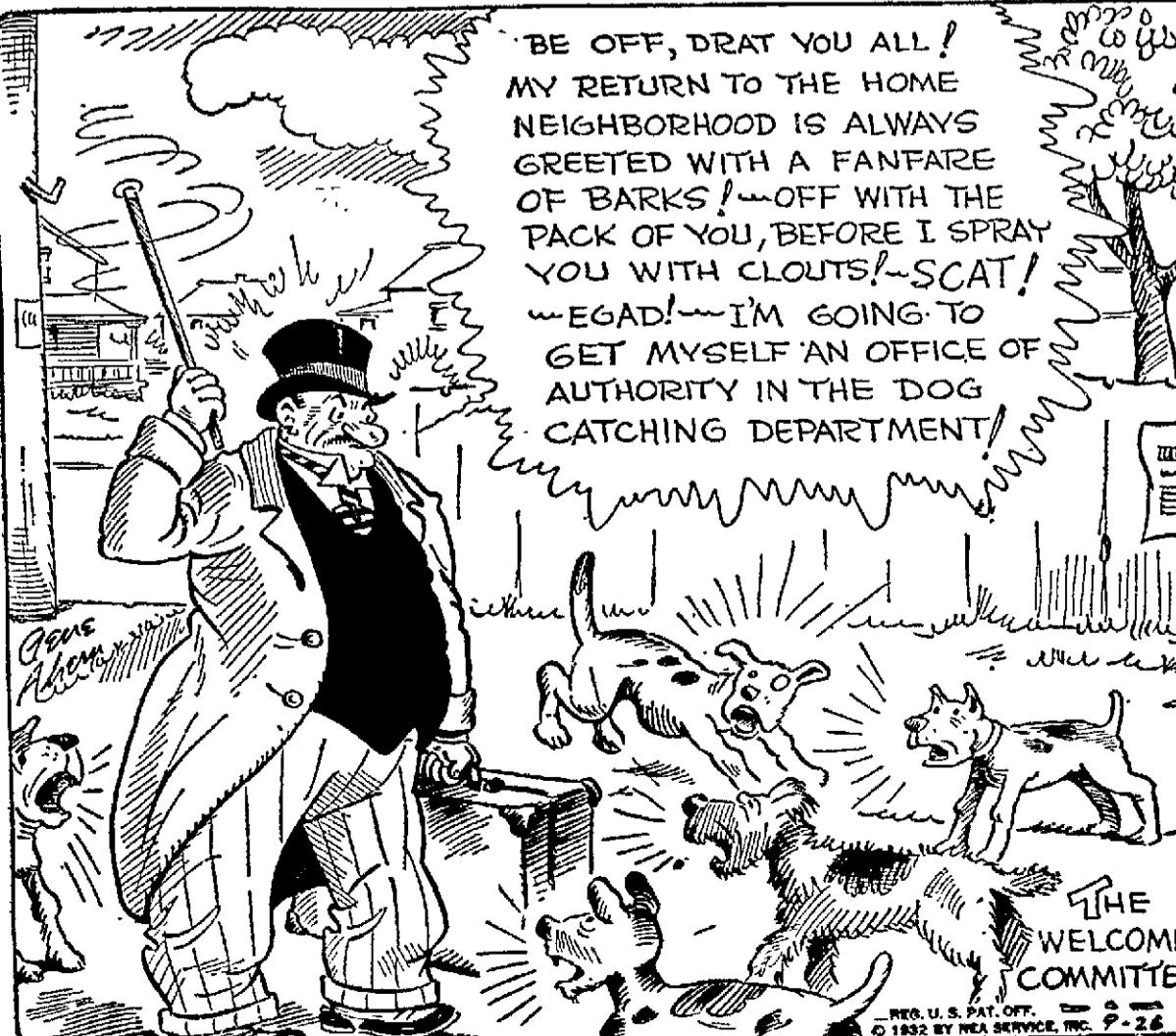


Check and Double-Check!

By Cowan

OUT OUR WAY

By Williams



OUR BOARDING HOUSE

By Ahren



Call 543---A Trained Ad-taker Will Help With Your Copy

Appleton Post-Crescent
Classified Advertising
Information

All ads are restricted to their proper classification and to the regular Appleton Post-Crescent style of type.

Daily rate per line for consecutive insertions: Charge Cash

One day.....13 .12
Three days.....11 .10
Six days.....9 .09
Minimum charge, 50c.

All ads are ordered for irregular insertions take the one time insertion rate, no ad taken for less than basis of two lines. Count 5 average words to a line.

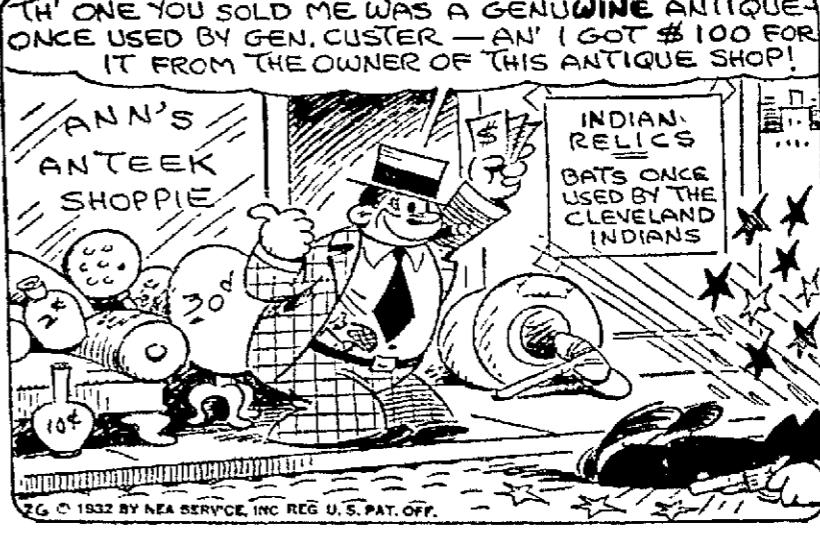
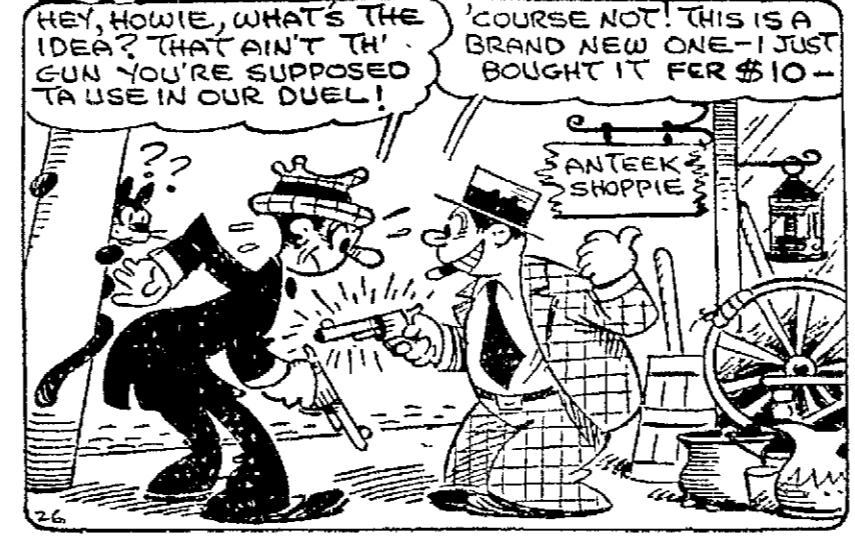
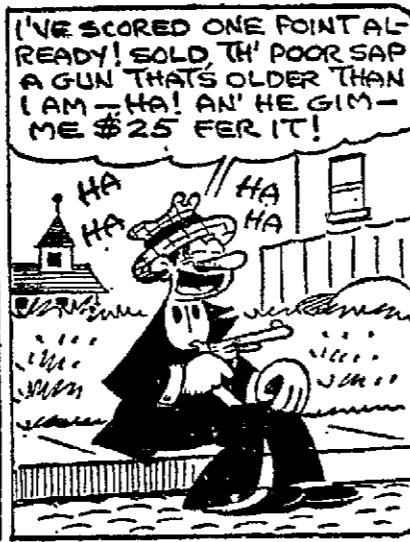
Change ads will be received by telephone and if paid at office with in six days from the first day of insertion cash will be paid. Any insertion for three days or six days and stopped before expiration will only be charged for the number of times the ad appeared and no adjustment made for any ad earned.

Adjustment of errors in Classified ads must be made before the second insertion. No allowance will be made for more than one insertion.

Special rate for yearly advertising upon request.

Publishers reserve the right to edit or reject any classified advertising copy.

SALESMAN SAM



By Small

Six "Silent" Men
Advise New York
Chief in CampaignRemain in Background but
Take Part in Important
Private Confabs

Aboard Roosevelt Special -- Six "Silent" men occupying compartments just ahead of the private car of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential candidate now touring the west, are not much in the public eye and some of them do not even get to hear the nominee's speeches. But they have access to New York's chief executive at all times and have long discussions with him when no one else is about.

They are his advisers and "fact-finders," and their activities range from consulting with him in the preparation of his major speeches to going out and mixing with the crowds to find out what people are thinking about in the different sections of the country through which the party is passing. They are all close friends of Governor Roosevelt and have been for years.

One of them is United States Senator Key Pittman of Nevada. They have been friends since the days when Roosevelt was in Washington as assistant secretary of the navy.

Soft-spoken and self-effacing, with humorous lines about his eyes, Senator Pittman has had perhaps a more colorful life than any of the others. Born in Mississippi, he went soon after finishing college in the early 90's to Seattle to practice law. Five years later he joined in the gold rush to the Klondike and worked for two years as a miner. He helped organize the government at Nome and was the first district attorney. His next jump was to Tonopah, Nev., and he has been a United States senator from Nevada for 20 years.

Pittman, Walsh Present

Senator Pittman and the gray-haired Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, permanent chairman of two Democratic national conventions and another veteran of the United States senate, are on the train to give Governor Roosevelt the Washington viewpoint.

Both boarded the train in Utah, Senator Pittman for the rest of the trip. Senator Walsh left at Missoula, Mont., but rejoined the party in San Francisco and will ride on through to Albany.

There are two economic experts—an academician and a practical banker.

Professor Raymond Moley of Columbia university, presents the academic views. He was one of the governor's advisers from the beginning, all through the pre-convention campaign.

Professor Moley, who has had years of experience both as a teacher and a writer on political science and government, keeps entirely out of the limelight. So far as anyone knows, he hasn't gone to a single meeting at which the governor has spoken on this trip. If he has, he went all by himself and sat some where back in the crowd. In several cities he never left the train. He boarded the train in Albany, and it was several days before some of the correspondents knew him even by sight.

Banker Meets People

The banker is Joseph P. Kennedy of Boston and New York, and he, too, stays in the background. But, unlike Professor Moley, he gets out and meets a lot of people. As a banker with large interests in the east and as an important figure in the financial end of the motion picture business, Kennedy knows many people in most of the cities visited by the Democratic candidate.

Sandy-haired, freckled, and usually smiling, Kennedy has probably talked with more people on this trip than any other member of the party. In one city he disappeared, and it was later found that he had gone to lunch in a cafeteria "just to find out what people were talking about." The night of the "power speech," in Portland, Ore., he sat by himself away back in the crowded auditorium.

Other members of the group are Judge Robert S. Marx of Cincinnati, who traveled all over the country with Roosevelt in 1920, when the governor ran for vice president; Jim Bruce Kremen of Montana, from point of service the oldest member of the Democratic National committee, and Breckenridge Long, third assistant secretary of state under Woodrow Wilson. All three are old friends of Governor Roosevelt, and he consults with them frequently.

Lyceum Series Opens
On Wednesday, Oct. 7

The Appleton High School lyceum series will open Wednesday, Oct. 7, with the appearance of Charles Barker, inspirationalist, who will speak on How to Get the Most Out of Life.

The rest of the series scheduled for this year includes Robert M. Zimmerman, deep sea diver; Frank Carideo, a athlete and coach; Chester S. Howland, sailor, and whale hunter; Pamahasikas pets, an animal show; Phillip Martindale, ranger and conservationist; Ramos Mexican orchestra; Jack Woods quintet, a group of Swiss bell ringers; Sam Grathwell, inspirationalist, and the King male quartet. Other numbers may be booked before the end of the year.

The lyceum course is financed by the students, the majority of whom pay their admissions through the school finance plan.

VALLEY IN OCEAN
Monterey, Cal.—Just north of here the U. S. coast and Geodetic Survey has located a sunken valley in the floor of the Pacific that may be valuable to mariners. It is three miles long, one mile wide and about 1200 feet deep. It is an important underwater landmark.

League Defendant
In Eyes of Public,
De Valera StatesExecute Obligations of
Covenant to Weak and
Strong Alike, Plea

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

terms, not of selfish interest, not of the acquisition of territory nor of petty power, but of human beings living as they have a right to live in the best that our state can give them, while contributing to the world the best that is in us."

Nicholas Politis, Greece's representative and a supporter of French policies, was chosen president of the assembly by a vote of 44 out of 50. In his address he expressed the opinion that although the international sky was overcast by heavy clouds some gleams of light could be observed.

They are his advisers and "fact-finders," and their activities range from consulting with him in the preparation of his major speeches to going out and mixing with the crowds to find out what people are thinking about in the different sections of the country through which the party is passing. They are all close friends of Governor Roosevelt and have been for years.

One of them is United States Senator Key Pittman of Nevada. They have been friends since the days when Roosevelt was in Washington as assistant secretary of the navy.

Soft-spoken and self-effacing, with humorous lines about his eyes, Senator Pittman has had perhaps a more colorful life than any of the others. Born in Mississippi, he went soon after finishing college in the early 90's to Seattle to practice law. Five years later he joined in the gold rush to the Klondike and worked for two years as a miner. He helped organize the government at Nome and was the first district attorney. His next jump was to Tonopah, Nev., and he has been a United States senator from Nevada for 20 years.

Pittman, Walsh Present

Senator Pittman and the gray-haired Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, permanent chairman of two Democratic national conventions and another veteran of the United States senate, are on the train to give Governor Roosevelt the Washington viewpoint.

Both boarded the train in Utah, Senator Pittman for the rest of the trip. Senator Walsh left at Missoula, Mont., but rejoined the party in San Francisco and will ride on through to Albany.

There are two economic experts—an academician and a practical banker.

Professor Raymond Moley of Columbia university, presents the academic views. He was one of the governor's advisers from the beginning, all through the pre-convention campaign.

Professor Moley, who has had years of experience both as a teacher and a writer on political science and government, keeps entirely out of the limelight. So far as anyone knows, he hasn't gone to a single meeting at which the governor has spoken on this trip. If he has, he went all by himself and sat some where back in the crowd. In several cities he never left the train. He boarded the train in Albany, and it was several days before some of the correspondents knew him even by sight.

Up to Engineers

"Obviously the correction of such locations is purely an engineering project," McIntyre reports. "The solution is really not so difficult once these death-dealing locations are discovered, but unfortunately many cities have not yet progressed far enough in their traffic accident prevention work to know when such conditions exist. It is our purpose at the safety congress to show how, by keeping of proper records, these troublesome cases can be remembered."

McIntyre has done much pioneering in this field, having helped to develop the "collision diagram" method of finding the exact type of signal control which is needed at high-accident intersections. He is vice chairman of the National Safety Council's Street and Highway Traffic Section and a charter member of the Institute of Traffic Engineers.

This problem of accident-prone locations will receive even more detailed attention later in the week when a "high-accident location clinic" is held under the leadership of Arnold H. Vey, traffic engineer, New Jersey State Department of Motor Vehicles.

Delegates have already submitted actual problems from their cities and states and these will be drawn on blackboard for group study.

Studying the Driver

The accident-prone driver causes as many or more accidents than the accident-prone location, but the process of finding him and correcting his faults must be approached along entirely different lines. While the latter is a problem in engineering, the former is one in psychology.

Space in Post Bldg. for suite of offices space about 15 x 55. Will make an ideal office for two or three professional men. Nice entrance with a wide staircase. This office is located on the 2nd floor of the stars. Will remodel to suit tenant. Plenty of parking space for cars. Apply to Gates Real Estate, Rm. 2 Post Bldg., 112 S. Appleton.

BY ORDER OF THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Carl J. Becker, City Clerk, Sept. 26-28, Oct. 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY LORENZ, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said court to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court house in the city of Appleton, in said county, there will be heard and considered.

The application of Joseph M. Gansky, administrator de bonis non with the will of Mary Lorenz, deceased, of the city of Appleton, in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, which account will be held in said court for the payment of claims paid in good faith without filing or allowances as required by law, and for the assignment of the residue of the estate to the will of the testator.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said court to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1932, at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of considering a proposed ordinance whereby block 1, Newberry Addition and block 62, Ninth Ward, City of Appleton, in said county, will be included in the Heavy Industry District.

All persons interested are invited to attend this meeting and will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Dated Sept. 26, 1932.

BY ORDER OF THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Carl J. Becker, City Clerk, Sept. 26-28, Oct. 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF BERTHA SCHROEDER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said court to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court house in the city of Appleton, in said county, there will be heard and considered.

The application of Arthur Schroeder, executor of the estate of Bertha Schroeder, deceased, late of the town of Center, in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, which account is now on file in said court, and for the allowance or claims paid in good faith, without filing or allowances as required by law, for the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto, and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable on said estate.

Dated Sept. 26, 1932.

BY ORDER OF THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Carl J. Becker, City Clerk, Sept. 26-28, Oct. 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY LORENZ, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said court to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court house in the city of Appleton, in said county, there will be heard and considered.

The application of Arthur Schroeder, executor of the estate of Bertha Schroeder, deceased, late of the town of Center, in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, which account is now on file in said court, and for the allowance or claims paid in good faith, without filing or allowances as required by law, for the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto, and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable on said estate.

Dated Sept. 26, 1932.

BY ORDER OF THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Carl J. Becker, City Clerk, Sept. 26-28, Oct. 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY LORENZ, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said court to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court house in the city of Appleton, in said county, there will be heard and considered.

The application of Arthur Schroeder, executor of the estate of Bertha Schroeder, deceased, late of the town of Center, in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, which account is now on file in said court, and for the allowance or claims paid in good faith, without filing or allowances as required by law, for the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto, and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable on said estate.

Dated Sept. 26, 1932.

BY ORDER OF THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Carl J. Becker, City Clerk, Sept. 26-28, Oct. 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY LORENZ, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said court to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court house in the city of Appleton, in said county, there will be heard and considered.

The application of Arthur Schroeder, executor of the estate of Bertha Schroeder, deceased, late of the town of Center, in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, which account is now on file in said court, and for the allowance or claims paid in good faith, without filing or allowances as required by law, for the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto, and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable on said estate.

Dated Sept. 26, 1932.

BY ORDER OF THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Carl J. Becker, City Clerk, Sept. 26-28, Oct. 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY LORENZ, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said court to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court house in the city of Appleton, in said county, there will be heard and considered.

The application of Arthur Schroeder, executor of the estate of Bertha Schroeder, deceased, late of the town of Center, in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, which account is now on file in said court, and for the allowance or claims paid in good faith, without filing or allowances as required by law, for the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto, and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable on said estate.

Dated Sept. 26, 1932.

BY ORDER OF THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Carl J. Becker, City Clerk, Sept. 26-28, Oct. 3

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY LORENZ, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said court to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1932, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court house in the city of Appleton, in said county, there will be heard and considered.

The application of Arthur Schroeder, executor of the estate of Bertha Schroeder, deceased, late of the town of Center, in said county, for the examination and allowance of his final account, which account is now on file in said court, and for the allowance or claims paid in good faith, without filing or allowances as required by law, for the residue of the estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto, and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable on said estate.

Dated Sept. 26, 1932.

Kaukauna Grid Squad Defeats Shawano, 27-13

Coach Little's Eleven Wins Easily in First Conference Game

Kaukauna — Kaukauna high school's Orange and Black clad football eleven romped to a 27 to 13 victory over the Shawano high school warriors here Saturday afternoon to open their schedule in the Northeastern Wisconsin conference. Displaying a vicious plowing attack, the Kaws swiftly chalked up two touchdowns in the first period, then relented through substitutions to allow Shawano a touchdown in the second period and to tie them at 13 all in the third period. The Kaws then scored two more touchdowns.

It was evident that the Kaws had not spent their three weeks of practice in idleness as they moved smoothly through their formations, the line functioning well on all offensive plays. It was easy for the backs to find holes, the linemen often opening huge gaps in the Shawano line. After seeing themselves disorganized with substitutes, the Kaws weakened to allow Shawano to score twice and knot the count. With the return of the starting players, they again took up their driving attack to score touchdowns and carry the ball to the three yard line as the game ended.

From the opening gun it was apparent that the heavy Shawano team could not cope with the fast moving Kaw plays. With every player doing his work well, the Kaws moved up the field to score shortly after the start of the first period. Kaukauna kicked off to Shawano and Koepken immediately booted back to the Kaws' 38 yard stripe.

Schuler Scores

The Kaukauna line charged fast on the first play and caught the Indians unawares. Schuler took the ball to the Shawano 20 yard line and a first down on the first play. Kuchelmeister hit the line for seven yards on a spinner play and Schuler carried the ball to the four yard line for another first down. On the next attempt Schuler was stopped for no gain, but Kuchelmeister carried the ball to the one yard marker, from where Schuler plowed for the first goal. Schuler's place kick was unsuccessful.

After an exchange of punts with Van Dyke, Kaukauna full back, having a 10 yard advantage on Koepken, Shawano punter, the Kaws staged another march to score again with Schuler carrying the ball over from the one yard line. Schuler, Kuchelmeister, and Van Dyke carried the ball down the second march down the field. Kuchelmeister booted for the point and the quarter ended soon after with the count 13 to 0 for Kaukauna.

Coach Paul E. Little made several changes during the second quarter and with the shaking up the Kaws became disorganized for the moment. An exchange of punts and several passes put the ball in Shawano's possession on the Shawano 35 yard line. A 15 yard penalty for roughing and a delayed plunge by Grignon put the ball on Kaukauna's two yard line where Meifort hit the line for the goal. Faking a kick, Grignon, attempted to smash the line for the point, but failed.

Shortly after the start of the second half Meifort skirted the Kaukauna left end for 64 yards to

Kaukauna Woman to Give Talk in Menasha

Kaukauna—Mrs. Kathryn Sullivan of the local Roosevelt-Garner club will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the Menasha Women's Roosevelt-Garner club in the public library auditorium at Menasha next Tuesday evening. Mrs. Sullivan has been active with the organizing of the local unit of the Roosevelt-Garner club.

score Shawano's second goal. Koepken place kicked for the extra point to set the score at 13 to 13.

Start New March

With this change of events Coach Little again was forced to put in his starting lineup and with the added strength the Oranges and Blacks immediately started a march on the Shawano goal line. Taking possession of the ball on their own 33 the Kaws used their aerial attack for the first time. William Kuchelmeister passed to Vils, who caught the ball by jumping into the air while surrounded by three Shawano players. Vils was dropped on the Shawano 35 yard line and Kuchelmeister hit the line for nine yards. Another plunge by Kuchelmeister gave the Kaws a first down on the Shawano 23 yard stripe.

Kuchelmeister again passed to Vils after several line smashes had netted only a few yards. Vils being dropped on the six yard line. Van Dyke and Kuchelmeister put the ball on the four yard line with two plunges and Schuler went over for the third marker. With the addition of the extra point with a place kick by Kuchelmeister, Shawano trailed 20 to 13.

Shortly after the opening of the final period Kaukauna was in the Indians' territory again as Schuler went on two gallops that netted 50 yards. A lateral pass behind the line from Kuchelmeister to Schuler placed the ball on the Shawano 16 yard marker. Kuchelmeister crashed through the line and by shaking off several tacklers reached the one yard line, taking the ball over on the next play and Kuchelmeister took the ball around his own right end for the extra point. The Kaukauna lead was now increased 14 points.

Another driving attack and a pass from Sisco to Towsley placed the ball on the three yard line for Kaukauna after Shawano had failed to gain. As Towsley was dropped on the three yard stripe the game ended.

12 First Downs

Kaukauna made 12 first downs in scrummage and three on passes while Shawano made six first downs in scrummage and one on a pass. The Kaws attempted 10 passes and completed five and Shawano attempted six passes and completed two. Penalties amounted to 25 yards for Kaukauna and 15 yards for Shawano. Kaukauna penalties were 15 yards for roughing and five each for offside and two incomplete passes while all of Shawano's were for being offside.

The lineups:

Kaukauna

Trettin

LE

Derr

Block

LT

Otto

Fleming

LG

Fossum

Maul

C

Osborne

Reichel

RG

Krueger

Rademacher

RT

Peters

Vils

RE

Moede

Schuler

QB

Hedges

W.

Kuchelmeister

LHB

Wolf

Smith

Van Dyke

FB

Koepken

Substitutions

Gueler

Derr

Beyer

Peters

Meifort

Smith

Grignon

for

Hedges

Peters

Heinz

Reichel

Heinz

Fleming

Towsley

Vils

Man

kosky

for

Van Dyke

for

Mankosky

for

Van Dyke

for

Referee

Lewellen

upmine

Nash

Social Items

Kaukauna—Knights of Columbus Council No. 1033 will meet in their clubrooms on Wisconsin-ave this evening. Reports on the convention at Milwaukee last week will be received and a talk will be given by the Rev. Dr. A. Keefe, rector of St. Norbert college at DePere.

Christian Mothers' society will approach communion in a body at the 7 o'clock services at Holy Cross church next Sunday.

Ladies of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church held two bake sales here Saturday. The group in charge of the sales included Mrs. H. Hildebrand, Mrs. P. Oehlert, Mrs. D. Staeser, Mrs. Nels Rasmussen, Mrs. Charles Buerth, Mrs. L. Feit, Mrs. W. Lopas, and Mrs. Frank Melke.

Young Ladies' Sodality of Holy Cross church approached communion in a body at the 7 o'clock services in Holy Cross church Sunday morning.

Rose Rebekah Lodge No. 77 will hold a card party in Odd Fellows hall next Friday evening. Prizes will be offered.

Pigeon Owners Report

Number of Injured Birds

Kaukauna—With the racing season over, Kaukauna Pigeon club members are experiencing new troubles. A number of birds that had been shipped to various races during the past month have returned to their lofts showing evidence of being handled roughly. Several pigeon owners have reported birds returning with gunshot wounds and others have been trapped and kept in captivity. In two instances birds returned with wounds in the wing and leg and one pigeon had its tail feathers plucked. There is a fine for shooting or trapping pigeons.

Postmaster at Dale

(Post-Crescent Washington Bureau)

Washington—Mrs. Velma Grossman has been reported as postmaster of the Dale postoffice, although that postoffice has been relegated from the third to the fourth class.

SPEEDER FINED \$5

Kaukauna—Robert Bartman, Appleton, was fined \$5 and costs by Justice N. Schwin Saturday for speeding on Lawe-st. The arrest was made by Harold Engerson, motorcycle officer.

8 TRANSIENTS HOUSED

Kaukauna—Eight transients were housed at the police station over the weekend. With the advent of cooler weather the transients are beginning to frequent the station.

POSTMASTER AT DALE

(Post-Crescent Washington Bureau)

Washington—Mrs. Velma Grossman has been reported as postmaster of the Dale postoffice, although that postoffice has been relegated from the third to the fourth class.

SPEEDER FINED \$5

Kaukauna—Robert Bartman, Appleton, was fined \$5 and costs by Justice N. Schwin Saturday for speeding on Lawe-st. The arrest was made by Harold Engerson, motorcycle officer.

Board of Review

Adjourns Session

Kaukauna—The board of review met informally Friday evening to consider reduction of the assessed valuation of the undeveloped water power of the Mississippi Canal Co. A postponed meeting will be held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, Oct. 10, to decide whether the reduction will be made. A report of the representative who will be sent to Madison to seek information from the state tax commission will be received at the October meeting.

Sprains Ankle During Wrightstown Grid Tilt

Kaukauna—The second injury due to football was reported Sunday when Gene Conlon, playing end with the Kaukauna Bone Crushers, sprained his right ankle during a game at Wrightstown. Conlon had intercepted a pass and raced 60 yards to place the Bone Crushers in a position to score their first touchdown when he was injured while being tackled.

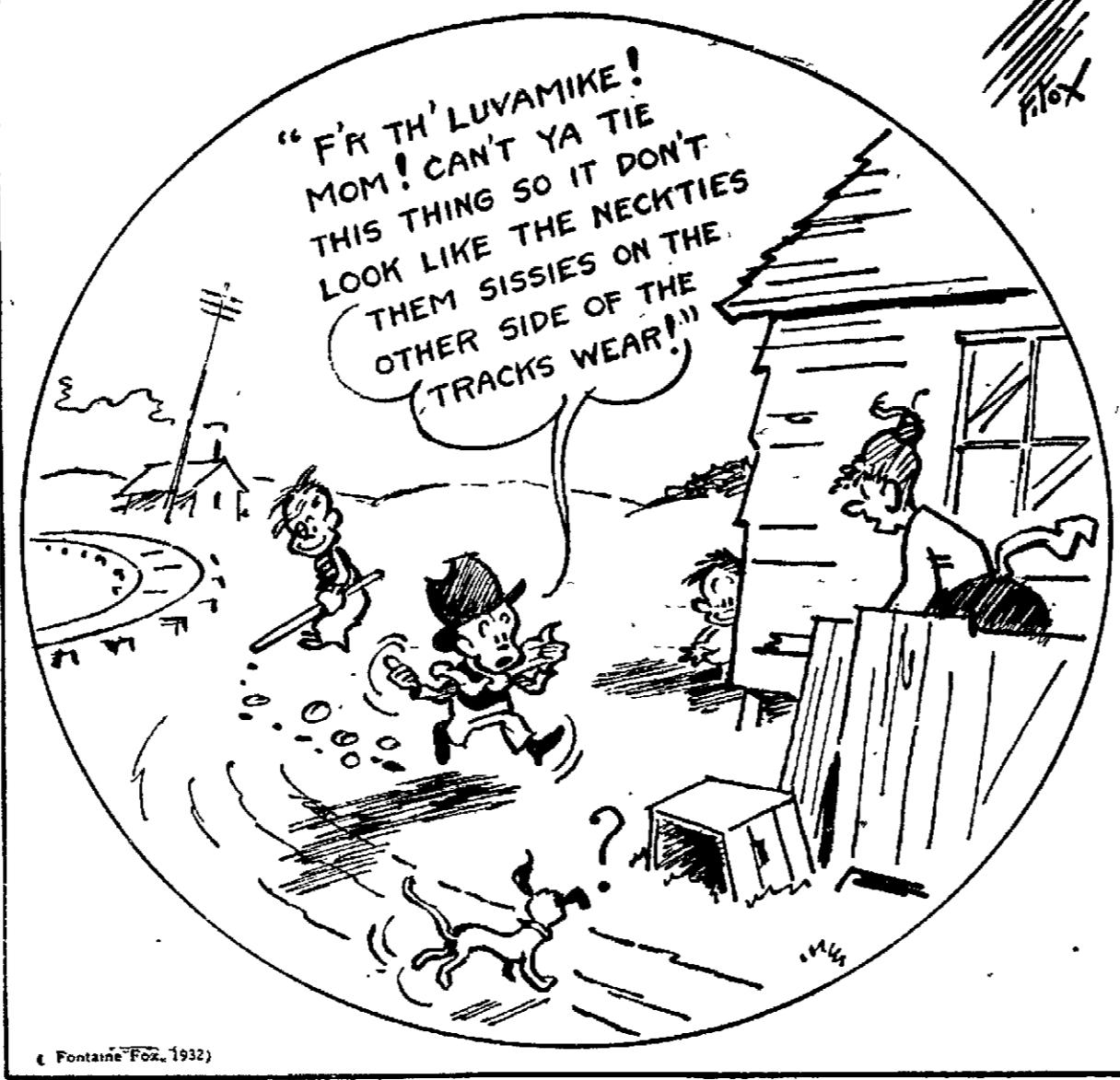
GOING TO CONVENTION

Kaukauna—R. H. McCarty, police chief, will go to Oshkosh next week to attend the state convention of police chiefs there. The convention will be held Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5 and 6. Chief McCarty is secretary of the state association, and has worked with Police Chief A. Gabbert of Oshkosh in arranging the convention program.

APPLETON POST-CRESCENT

Toonerville Folks

MICKEY (HIMSELF) MCGUIRE HAS A SORE THROAT.



County Farmers Kept Busy With Harvest of Corn

Bumper Crop This Year Taxes Capacity of Farm Buildings

By W. F. Winsey

Farmers this week were busy cutting corn, filling silos, picking up snipped out ears, husking surplus corn, and plowing. Their corn is a bumper crop this season, so much so that much of it is being shocked in the fields and about farm buildings.

This big crop is welcome as farmers who neglected to soy a field to Sudan grass have no pasture. These farmers have been feeding green corn stalks since their corn was large enough to cut. Before that time they feed silage and hay. Those who had Sudan grass and rye had all the pasture they needed and some of them made hay of their surplus Sudan grass. Farmers who were skeptical and sowed neither rye last fall nor Sudan grass last spring, declared that they would try both pasture crops next season, as a result of comparing the abundance of their more easily-convinced neighbors. Another class of farmers had their cattle on permanent pastures for a month in the spring and later shifted them to fields of sweet clover or alfalfa.

Most farmers who raised Sudan grass as emergency pasture and hay crops this season have decided to raise it as a regular crop next season. Some of them said that the most reliable pasture program for any season includes rye for the earliest spring pasture, sweet clover for summer pasture, Sudan grass for late summer and early fall pasture, and rye for late fall pasture. This pasture program cuts out all the unnecessary expense of the stable feeding of cattle for eight months of the year. Some of the farmers have sowed the fields of rye for pasture and others will do so before the last of the first week of October.

Frost Hurts Corn

A large part of the standing corn in the town of Freedom, especially on low ground was badly damaged by the Sunday night frost. Corn in a few other fields was badly damaged by lying on the ground in bundles from a day to a week. To save all the feed in the leaves and stalks the corn should be cut at just the right time and the bundles should be set up or put into the silo without the loss of time. Putting the same fact in other words, there is very little feed in weathered dead leaves of corn or in weathered corn stalks in comparison with that in green leaves and green stalks.

Any farmers who doubt the truth of the comparison as stated can get the facts first hand by turning his cattle into a field of brown, dried corn stalks first, and, second, into a field of green corn. The cattle will decide the question to the satisfaction of the owner.

Beside corn in the fields, there are two crops still in the fields of the town of Freedom to be harvested. One of these is sugar beets and the other potatoes. Still another that might be mentioned is cabbage.

The total acreage of sugar beets is quite large but the severe summer drought cut down the prospective yield for this local vicinity. The yield in several fields selected haphazard and inspected by the writer Thursday, will range from 4 to 6 tons per acre. The size of the chief factors used in estimating the yields. Even in low ground the beets are unusually small. The quality of beets is first class.

This fall, the sugar beet dump in the village will probably not be used, but instead each grower will truck his crop to the plant of the Monona Sugar Company, Green Bay. In this connection, a grower explained that the sugar company has agreed to pay a part of the trucking costs.

On account of the drought and the frosting of the vines of the late crop the yield of potatoes will probably be light. The writer inspected no fields but formed his opinion from

Committee Asks Bids On Automatic Stokers

Bids on the installation of automatic stokers in the county jail and courthouse are to be opened at a meeting of the county board building and grounds

APPLETON, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1932

Products Made Here Sold All Over The Globe

Appleton Noted for Di- versity of its In- dustries

MODERN FACTORIES

Industrial History Began When 1st Settler Came

Out of the east came the enterprising pioneers, and in their minds they carried visions of success—flourishing industrial plants that they would harness to the surging power the swift flowing Fox river held within its banks.

They had listened closely to the stories Amos Lawrence, Boston, founder of Lawrence college and owner of the first industry on the river, had told about the tremendous opportunities in this part of the valley. He had told them how this sawmill hummed under the power of the river, and about the huge supply of timber growing along the stream's banks.

And thus did Appleton grow as these hardy pioneers fashioned their homes and industrial plants out of the virgin timber. Here was raw material aplenty, and it wasn't long before the community fairly hummed with activity.

Came the agricultural-minded pioneer, and it was only a short time before acres were cleared to make way for wheat fields. Accordingly, several industrious citizens determined to build flour mills and it wasn't long before the golden wheat was being ground into snowy-white flour.

Then Came the Factories

Then came the field of manufacture that was destined to make Appleton nationally and internationally famous as a city of diversified industry. The history of paper manufacturing in Appleton closely parallels the political history of the city.

Less than five years after the first white settler built his cabin here, foundations were laid for the first papermill and the city has prospered since those days in about the same ratio that this industry has prospered.

Although the flour milling industry which grew up with the

city in earlier days has become extinct because millers here were unable to compete with the huge Minneapolis plants, the lumber field has continued to prosper taking its place along side of the paper industry.

But it is the paper industry that has made Appleton famous. Mills in the city represent a fair cross section of any that may be found throughout the world, and products of these plants are second to none produced in the United States or abroad.

Every imaginable kind of paper from rough wrapping paper to fine writing paper and wall hangings, is manufactured in Appleton plants. Several mills are nationally and internationally recognized for their high grade writing papers.

Converting Plants

This city also has its converting plants where paper is prepared for various publications and other purposes including wall paper. Hundreds of tissue paper products also are produced to widen the field of manufacture.

In the tissue paper field, products manufactured here include napkins, paper table cloths, coasters, Christmas wrapping papers, paper bags, milk bottle caps and many others.

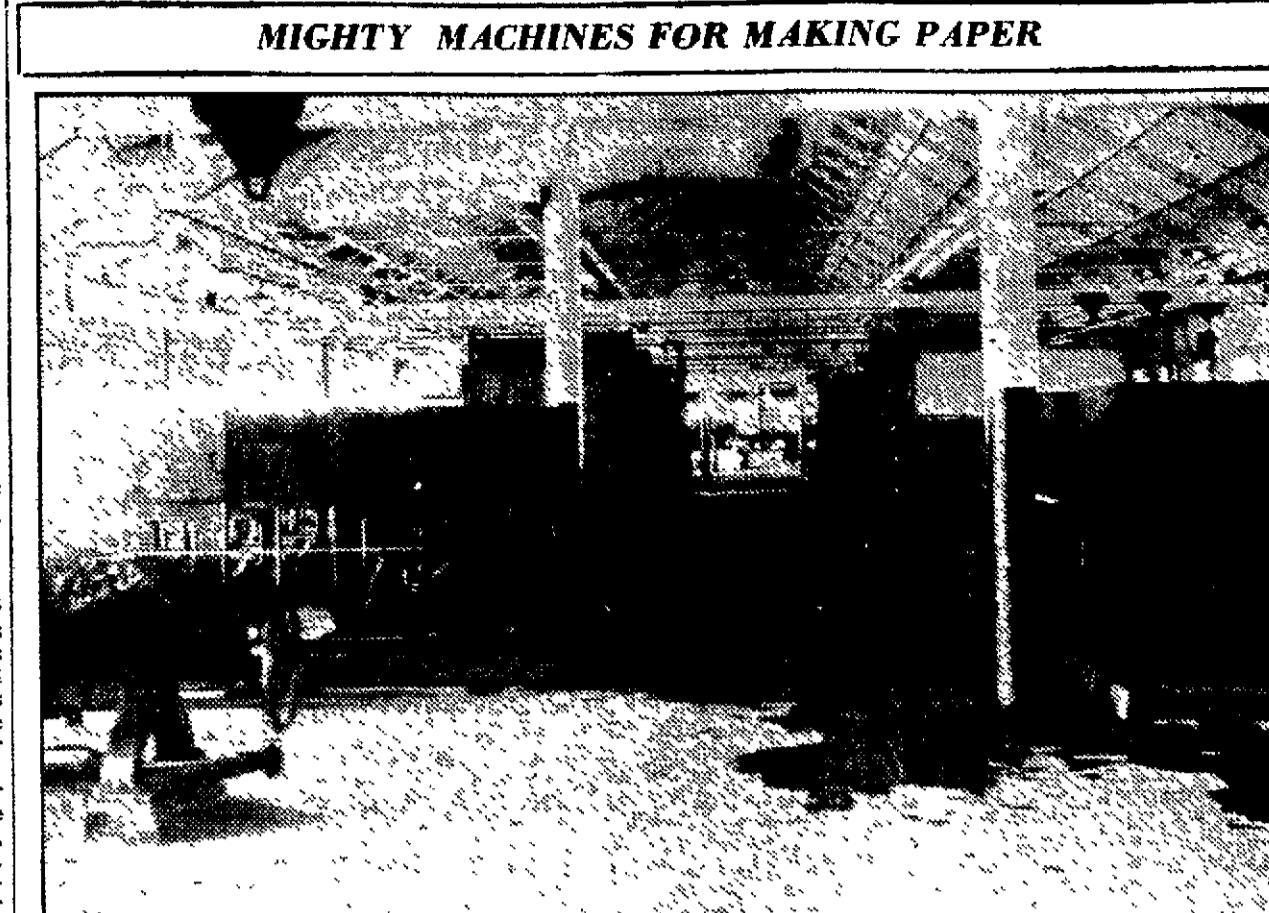
Some mills produce only papers of character including high-grade bond and ledger products. One plant specializes in fine writing papers in tablet form. Thousands of these tablets for school room or home use are manufactured daily.

Appleton paper mills are modern throughout. Every process known to this field of manufacture is carried out in the mills with the latest machinery and equipment.

These plants frequently undertake extensive expansion programs by building new additions or installing new equipment so as to be better able to meet competition and changing trends of manufacture.

Following close on the heels of paper manufacture, and almost by necessity came the plants closely allied to the manufacture of paper, pattern works, designing wood patterns used by machine shops in

Turn to Page 18, Col. 5



This picture, looking down between two huge paper machines, was made in the Telulah mill of the Fox River Paper Co. Tons of paper are produced daily on these machines, furnishing employment to many hands and adding much to Appleton's well being.

Mill Turns Out Fifty Tons Of High Grade Paper Daily

Nationally recognized as one of the largest and most modern plants in the United States, the Fox River Paper Co. for many years has been meeting the increasing and exacting demands for high-grade bond and ledger papers.

Strategically located on one of the best water powers of the Fox river valley, and equipped with some of the largest and best machinery in the country, the company turns out approximately 50 tons of high-grade paper daily, giving employment to 550 people.

Handled principally by merchants and jobbers, the products of this company find a market throughout the United States. The firm maintains two offices, one in Appleton and the other in New York City. Among the principal distributors of these products are the W. F. Nackie Co. and the Standard Paper Co., both of Milwaukee, and the Woelz Bros. and Marshall Paper Co. of this city.

Rag Content Paper

Linen and cotton rags and the best bleached sulphite obtainable in the United States and abroad are the principal raw materials of Fox River paper. Rags come to the mills sorted in bales of about 500 to 700 pounds. They are shipped from St. Louis, Mo., Milwaukee, Chicago and New York. The pulp is manufactured in New Hampshire, Maine, and in several plants on the western coast.

Among the grades of paper nationally advertised by the Fox River Paper Co. are Wall Street Bond, Old Badger Bond, English Bond, New Era Bond, Right-Of-Way Bond, Old Badger Ledger, Credit Ledger and Battleship Ledger.

When rags for the manufacture of these papers is received at the plant their first treatment is in the thrasher, a huge box in which revolves a horizontal cylinder covered at intervals with hooks. At the top of the thrasher a suction fan carries away the dust while any dislodged buttons or other heavy substances fall through the false floor of coarse wire screen.

After being sorted by girl employees, the rags are sent through the cutters or machines with revolving knives. Conveyed to the whip-

pers and dusters, they are whirled about in enclosed cylindrical coarse wire screen drums, the lint and dust escaping through the screen and being removed by suction pipes.

Rags are Cooked

Cooking the rags completes the first stage in their transformation from cloth to paper. The rotary cooker is huge cylindrical, horizontal iron boiler which revolves slowly and holds from eight to 12 thousand pounds. The rags are cooked in a solution of lime, caustic soda and live steam from eight to thirteen hours. The action on the rags in the rotary is a softening one.

After the washing process in large vats, the rags are bleached, and drained and have been changed to half stock, pure and white. They are then ready for the beaters or Hollanders. In the beater the stock mixed with pure water is drawn out or pulled apart. The fibres being separated. It is in the beater also, that the rosin size, dye and filler are added. The rosin size keeps ink from spreading on the surface.

Skill Required

The entire process of beating requires care and skill. When the pulp is beaten, just enough of the con-

Turn to Page 16, Col. 2

Turn to Page 16, Col. 6

Place Value of \$19,625,000 on Local Products

Modern Plant Is Well Equipped to Work Heavy Steel

Northern Boiler and Struc- tural Steel Co. Carries 30 on Payroll

Specializing in heavy duty boilers of various sizes and shapes for use in cheese factories, laundries and clothes cleaners, the Northern Boiler and Structural Steel Co., Oneida-st, has one of the most modern and best equipped plants in Wisconsin.

Using paper manufactured in Kimberly Clark Corp. mills, the Atlas mill is able to produce 80,000 to 85,000 rolls of wall paper daily. Some of the rolls five yards in length are 30 inches wide, and those which run eight yards long are 20 inches wide. The paper is wrapped in double or triple rolls, 50 rolls to a bundle. The products are sold under the name of United Wall Paper factories.

Working from beautiful designs created by artists in New York and other eastern centers, engravers at the Atlas mill transfer the designs to polished copper rollers. This process of engraving is an art in itself, and is done in a privately operated shop for which Arthur Council leases part of the Atlas mill. Mr. Council is assisted by three or four other engravers in the manufacture of design rollers.

Engraving rollers also are utilized annually in the manufacture of Northern boilers. When the heavy sheets are received at the plant they are stored in layers, according to weight and thickness on a steel rack constructed of rails and "I" beams.

Northern Boilers have long been known throughout the Fox river valley and Wisconsin as the strongest and most durable of their kind. They are carefully put together to withstand the test of time.

Steel tubing used in the construction of these boilers is purchased in Milwaukee, Cleveland, Ohio, and from steel mills in the eastern part of the country. Only the best tubing, guaranteed to stand the test of time are used in the boilers. Rivets and bolts are purchased in Chicago, and beams, channels and angles are shipped from the Chicago area and Indiana.

Hundreds of buildings throughout the state were erected around the Northern Boiler works. Among the buildings erected in Appleton with Northern steel products are the

Turn to Page 18, Col. 7

2,798 Employed in 74
Appleton Factories
In 1930

7,430 BADGER MILLS

Manufactured Products Valued at Over 2 Million

Appleton's manufacturing represents a \$19,625,502 business, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of census of the United States Department of Commerce in the census of manufactures for 1930.

Compilation of figures for 1931 are now underway and will soon be available from the department of commerce. This department annually solicits the cooperation of manufacturers throughout the United States in gathering business data.

Outagamie-co's manufacturing is a forty-nine million dollar business, department figures reveal. Figures taken in the 1930 census show the value of the county's products was \$49,333,401. This figure represents the output of 169 manufacturing establishments, which employed 5,416 wage earners whose salaries amounted to \$6,586,807.

The city of Appleton had 74 manufacturing plants which employed 2,798 wage earners and who drew \$3,219,042, the department's data reveals.

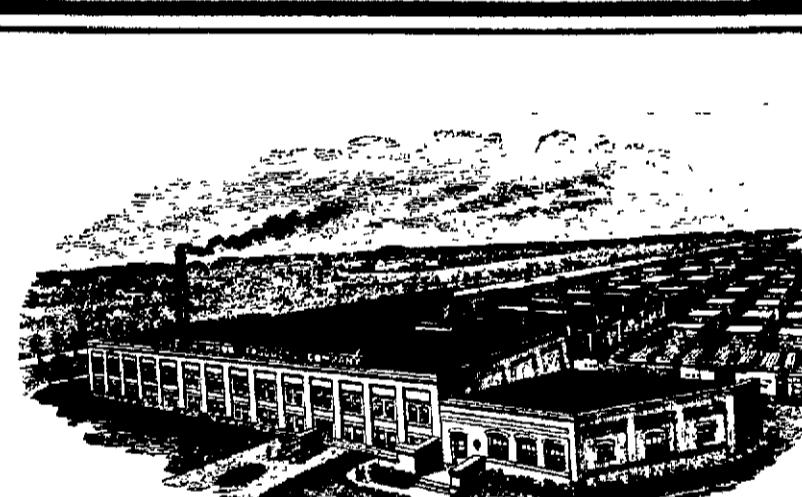
The state of Wisconsin has a \$2,158,400,172 business representing the output of 7,430 manufacturing establishments which employed 44,623 salaried officers and employees and 264,061 wage earners. The salaries amounted to \$114,960,590 and the total wages aggregated \$352,813,581.

Milwaukee naturally led the Wisconsin cities in industrial plants and value of output. The state's metropolis had 1,767 manufacturing plants, employing 94,868 people whose wages totaled \$136,768,916.

The value of products totaled \$700,730,158 in Wisconsin. Green Bay had 94 plants whose products were worth \$29,023,273. These plants employed a total of \$3,749 people.

Turn to Page 18, Col. 6

an Appleton Industry,



which has aided business, industry and education

From the manufacture of the simple butcher block, through development in the field of cutting blocks for a variety of industries to a complete series of educational blocks for kindergarten training, here, in a few words, is a brief sketch of the Appleton Wood Products Company.

This development in several fields and the cultivation of many new outlets has been an important factor in the growth of this industry and its position in Appleton. By appealing to a diversified field, we have been able to employ more men and make more improvements and additions to our plant than would otherwise have been possible.

Look for the Appleton Wood Products Company Display at GALPIN'S this week. You'll enjoy it.

Butcher Blocks

Cutting Blocks
for the Textile Trade

"Appleton" Chef Blocks

"Appleton" Work Tables

"Happy Builder Project
Blocks"

Made In Appleton— Known All Over the World

A community becomes known by the day-by-day production of outstanding products that find their way into the markets of other communities.

Fox River Rag Content Bond and Ledger Papers are carried in stock and sold by leading paper merchants in 63 cities of the United States and in the leading foreign cities.

In Wisconsin Fox River Paper Company Products Are Available Through the

W. F. NACKIE PAPER CO., Milwaukee
STANDARD PAPER CO., Milwaukee
MARSHALL PAPER CO., Appleton
WOELZ BROS., Appleton

FOX RIVER PAPER COMPANY



Whole World Market for Tuttle Press

Vast Variety of Paper Crepe Articles Made in Plant Here

A manufacturing plant which adds much toward making Appleton a city of diversified industry is the Tuttle Press Co. on Union-st. Not only does this institution enjoy a national reputation for its many fine grades of crepe papers, but it is the only plant of its kind in the United States to manufacture such a wide variety of crepe paper products.

Utilizing raw materials manufactured exclusively in the Fox river valley, the Tuttle Press Co. daily produces and ships from two to three carloads of fine crepe paper products, varying from the finest to the coarsest grades.

Tuttle Press products find a ready market throughout the entire United States and in many foreign countries. To handle such a wide distribution of its products the firm maintains offices in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago, with salesmen in several other large cities throughout the country. One hundred and fifty people are employed in the local plant in various paper converting processes.

Among the products nationally advertised by the Tuttle Press are: Florette, crepe tissue designed especially in various color schemes for florists; Crinkle Crepe and Arrow Brand for exterior and interior decorative purposes, making of costumes, window trimmings; Appleton Silk, Pheasant Crepe, Cascade coarse crepe, and Tuttle's holly papers.

Paper Table Covers

An innovation in crepe paper products manufactured and designed at the plant, which is gaining widespread popularity throughout the country is the Tuttle crepe table covers and napkins to match. They are manufactured in various designs including the Daintee napkin, Galette, Silver Leaf and Tuttle's dinner napkins, embossed. At the present time the company is manufacturing colored coasters to match with the table covers and napkins. Napkins, table covers and coasters are wrapped neatly in cellophane bands and present an artistic appearance when displayed in department stores throughout the country.

During the Christmas season tons of holly paper manufactured in a wide assortment of colors and designs are used in department stores and homes throughout the United States and abroad. The company specializes in holly papers. For private use the paper comes in dust proof roll wrappers and envelopes.

Popular In Homes

The high color brilliancy of these tissues, their firmness and softness has made them especially popular in the home. Rolls are neatly sealed in full length transparent glassine wrappers with tucked in ends. The wrappers are printed in attractive colors in modern design. Yuletide counter rolls are carefully wrapped and labeled as are the holly rolls. Great care is taken to assure neat and evenly wound rolls. The variety of designs furnished in the Yuletide counter rolls, all modern and excellently printed, gives distinction and individuality to gifts wrapped with this paper.

The company also manufactures a wide assortment of holly merchandise envelopes, in various sizes, shapes and colors.

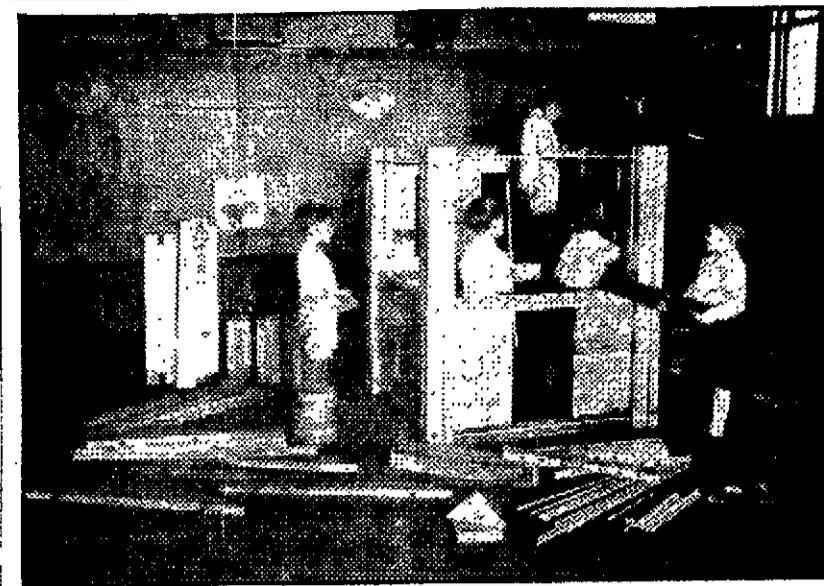
Special machinery is used in the plant in the various manufacturing processes and there also are special machines for folding and printing paper products. One of these special machines produces water proof craft paper. This kind of paper is used by nurserymen for shipping shrubbery and plants, and by other manufacturers for export shipping. It also is used for lining burlap bags.

A wide assortment of shelf paper also is manufactured. This paper comes in various designs for color backgrounds are die cut and embossed. In addition the firm produces various wrappers for cotton batting, fruits and other commodities and produce.

Most of the dyes used at the plant are in oil and water colors.

Four color presses are included in the huge battery of machines in the plant. Two or three dyes used by

YOUNGSTERS ARE HAPPY BUILDERS



Tons of Icecream Manufactured by Fairmont Company

Modern Machinery Assures Absolute Cleanliness in Process

Ice-cream, butter, milk and fresh eggs are the products manufactured or handled by the Fairmont Creamery Co., 116 N. Locust-st. The local plant manufactures its own ice-cream, but handles butter produced at the Green Bay plant of the company. The firm has about 600 milk and cream patrons in Appleton and operates six routes.

In addition to distributing butter in Appleton for the Green Bay plant, the local company also delivers it to distributors throughout this vicinity. Car loads of butter also are shipped to Chicago every month.

All milk received at the plant is pasteurized before being bottled or going into the manufacture of ice-cream. In the process of pasteurization it is heated in huge vats to

142 degrees Fahrenheit and is held at that temperature for 30 minutes. It then goes through a double cooling process and the temperature drops to about 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

From the time the milk is received at the plant until it is bottled or goes into the manufacture of ice-cream it is never exposed to air. It passes through various stages of handling through sterilized pipes. After the process is completed all equipment is sterilized with live steam to kill bacteria.

An automatic capper and bottler is used at the plant. As the bottles are fed into the machine by hand they pass along a conveyor chain and are filled with the exact amount of milk, are automatically capped from a magazine capper, and surplus milk which may spread over the top of the cap or on the sides of the bottle is washed off with a spray.

When the bottling has been finished the cases of milk are hauled into the refrigerator and held at 33 degrees Fahrenheit until ready for delivery. The Fairmont plant has a large battery of refrigerators. One refrigerator in which ice-cream is kept registers 10 degrees below zero most of the time.

All bottles are washed by machine and by hand, and are inspected three times before being filled with milk or cream. The bottles are first washed with live steam to kill bacteria and then are dipped into a sterilizing solution for rinsing.

In the basement of the plant are two huge ice machines which have a capacity equivalent to the manufacture of 75 tons of ice daily. They are equipped with tubular condensers where the ammonia liquid is reverted into gaseous form.

Farms from which the Fairmont Creamery gets its milk are inspected by the state, city and county inspectors periodically. The farms must be sanitary and clean before creamy officials contract for the milk.

Ice-cream is manufactured in three freezers. The plant also has a special package machine where small parcels of ice-cream are packed. After the ingredients have been mixed and partially frozen they are taken from the machine, placed in cans and hauled into the refrigerator for further freezing.

Ingredients used in the manufacture of Fairmont ice-cream are fresh eggs, cream, sugar and flavoring. There are four holding vats into which these ingredients are placed and heated before going to the freezers. The mix is then conveyed to the freezers through sanitary pipes.

The Fairmont Creamery Co. is a unit of the firm by the same name in Omaha, Nebr. The plant formerly owned and operated by the Mory Ice-Cream Co. was taken over by the Fairmont firm about two years ago.

Officers of the firm are E. T. Rector, president; E. F. Howe, vice president; L. E. Hurtz, secretary; R. D. Wilson, treasurer, and C. C. Folkes, plant manager. Mr. Folkes came here from Omaha a short time ago to head the plant. He has been connected with the creamery business since 1913. The Fairmont Co. was organized at Omaha in 1884. The executive officers all reside in Omaha.

Army of Jobbers Sell Atlas Paper

Miles and Miles of Wall Paper Made in Appleton Factory

(Continued From Page 15)

Kimberly-Clark paper mill in huge rolls, ready for wall paper manufacture. As the paper runs from the reel through the printing machine, each color is applied separately, five to six being added in each machine.

The long ribbon of wall paper then continues its trip through the plant. If it is to be embossed it travels through the huge embossing roll where another color is added if the design calls for it. The paper then is moved into the drying loft in an endless chain. It is suspended from sticks on huge racks for two or three hours before it is ready to be wound.

On these racks the paper sometimes reaches a total length of 18 to 20 miles, the huge accordions of sticks and paper extending from one end of the plant to the other.

After the drying process the paper is automatically rolled and cut for commercial use. Samples are sent to the testing room where they are matched and proofed. Pieces are hung on trial boards where they are tested for hanging and matching qualities.

If special designs prove exceptionally popular, samples are kept in huge folders in the matching department. The design rolls also are filed for use in case the demand for a certain pattern is renewed.

The designs vary from plain colored and artistic creations. Some of these artistic designs used in decorating living rooms, and dining rooms contain as many as seven colors.

The plant employs approximately 80 men and women and in spite of adverse business conditions has lost little time. Much of the machinery is especially constructed for the plant.

This plant is the outgrowth of the Atlas Paper Co. established here about 1879, when it was known as the largest paper mill west of

Rochester, N. Y. Approximately 100 men were employed and its products consisted of manila print, poster, tobacco, express, drygoods, hardware, tea and wrapping papers, with a capacity of 10 to 12 tons a day.

Officers were General Averill, president; J. A. Kimberly and H. M. Carpenter, vice presidents; Col. W. H. Stowell, secretary and treasurer, and C. B. Clark, general manager.

LOTS OF JOBS

Montreal—Let anyone mention unemployment to Alderman George R. Brunet, and he'll laugh. Besides representing his voters, Brunet is pro-mayor, temporary chairman of the aldermanic council on unemployment, liaison officer with federal and provincial government in the back-to-land movement, head of the delegation going to Ottawa to ask for federal aid, and international vice-president of the Pressmen's union.

The stars Arcturus and Vega are much brighter than our sun. Vega is 51 times as bright, and Arcturus 112 times as bright.

Twenty Two Years an Appleton Industry

Since 1910, the products of Zwicker Knitting Mills have identified Appleton and Wisconsin in the market for knitted products all over the United States. This Fall, we are busily serving jobbers and chain stores throughout the country with a quality line of gloves, mittens, hosiery and woolen novelties. We welcome, meanwhile, the current action to

promote the sale of Wisconsin — and more particularly, Appleton-made merchandise.

DEWEY ZWICKER
Pres. and Treas.

ROBERT W. EBBEN
Vice-President

ARTHUR ZWICKER
Secretary

Zwicker
KNITTING MILLS
APPLETON - - - WISCONSIN

We Produce Health for You-

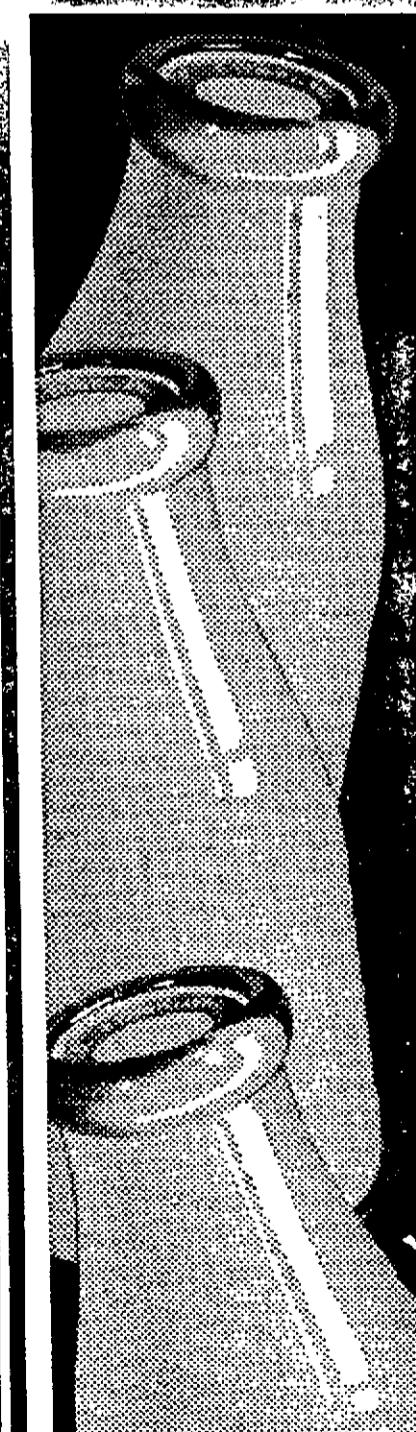
Appleton Pure

Pasteurized Milk
Pasteurized Cream
Sweet Cream Butter
Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream

Perhaps you don't regard your noon-time glass of milk as the result of modern methods of manufacture, packing and distribution. Nevertheless, before it reaches you, milk undergoes very definite "production".

At the Appleton Pure Milk Company's plant, the freshest, finest milk is tested, then it undergoes complete, ultra-modern pasteurization. Finally, it is bottled by machinery and distributed through out delivery fleet.

The secret of the freshness and purity of our products is found in the way we prepare them. Try Appleton Pure products tomorrow!



SEE OUR
DISPLAY

— it is a milk bottling plant in miniature — one which actually operates. You can watch it in action this week —

at the
Meyer-Seeger
Music Co.

an important factor in the manufacture of food in Appleton . . .

Hopfensperger Bros. Inc. SAUSAGES

Ten thousand pounds of sausage are manufactured in the Hopfensperger Bros. Inc. Sausage Plant each day for consumption throughout the Appleton area. Here, indeed, is an industry especially important to thousands of dinner tables.

The same standards, which have built the Hopfensperger Bros. Inc. reputation for quality in the retailing of meats, guard every step in the manufacture of approximately thirty different brands of sausage in this sanitary plant. Every ounce of meat and every bit of seasoning and spice must be fresh, wholesome and 100% pure. Meanwhile, expert sausage makers guide the processes of manufacture.

That's why Hopfensperger Bros. Inc. Sausages are so much better, so delightfully good. Try them tomorrow!

Hopfensperger Bros. Inc.

A New Appleton Industry -- the Heartel Automatic Carpet Beater
See it displayed at Schlafer's

Meanwhile, call on us for repair work of ANY kind of household machine. We have years of experience and hundreds of recommendations.

East End Machine Co.
245 E. North St.
Kurt Heartel, Prop.

NOW-fill your bins with an Appleton-made fuel-

POWER CO. COKE

CLEAN...SOOTLESS...ECONOMICAL

Hundreds of home-owners have long since found out the advantages of heating with Power Company Coke. Now, as we reach Wisconsin Products Week and Appleton Products Week, it's wise to learn the advantages of this Wisconsin-made fuel — PREPARED RIGHT HERE IN APPLETON.

At any price, Power Company Coke is economical. It burns cleaner, hotter and longer than other fuels. It cannot soil your rugs and draperies. It requires far less attention than you have been accustomed to give your furnace.

The present low price of Power Company Coke makes this Appleton fuel the biggest heating value you have ever seen. Not only is it the ideal fuel, but its cost fits almost any-sized pocketbook.

By purchasing now, you make the greatest savings possible. Naturally, as cold weather approaches and the demand increases, prices must

advance. Place your order within the next few days and you save real dollars on your heating bill. Besides — your heating problem is solved before it ever occurs.

Think how pleasant it will be this winter to know that your bin is full of the finest fuel you can buy, paid for at the lowest prices-for-quality received you've ever heard about. Remember, too, that you can buy your entire supply of Power Company Coke now and have it delivered as you want it during the winter at the PRESENT LOW PRICES.

\$8 PER TON

Get in touch with the Power Company or one of the Appleton fuel dealers listed below. Learn how easily and efficiently you can burn Power Company Coke. Any dealer who handles it can tell you. Our own heating expert will be glad to show you — without cost or obligation.

Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.

OR THESE APPLETON FUEL DEALERS

Balliet's

115 N. State St.

Phone 186

Buchert Transfer Line & Coal Co.

502 N. Superior St.

Phone 445-W

Guenther Supply Co.

1027 S. Outagamie St.

Phone 35-W

Henry Schabo & Son

912 W. College Ave.

John Haug & Son

719 W. College Ave.

Phone 1503

J. P. Laux & Son Fuel Co.

903 N. Union St.

Phone 1690

Hettinger Lumber Co.

213 N. Superior St.

Phone 109

Marston Bros. Co.

540 N. Oneida St.

Phone 67

Ideal Lumber & Coal Co.

909 N. Lawe St.

Phone 229-230

Outagamie Equity Exchange

320 N. Division St.

Phone 1642

Schartau Coal Yard

715 N. Bateman St.

Phone 155

Zwicker Knit Plant Working On Full Time

125 Persons Employed to
Make Large Line of
Knitted Goods

As the first frosts settle over the landscape and leaves start changing color, machinery and employees at the Zwicker Knitting Mills on N. Richmond-st set a terrific pace, turning out hundreds of pairs of beautifully knitted mittens and gloves to be worn by children and adults throughout the northern part of the United States from Portland, Maine to Seattle, Wash.

At the present time the Zwicker plant is operating full time, nine hours a day and employing approximately 125 people. The new styles of fine woolen mittens and gloves created about a year ago by the plant find a ready market, and during the past few weeks orders have been piling into the firm's office.

The Zwicker plant's principal products are gloves, mittens and golf hose, but with the golf season rapidly nearing a close, the production of hose is about over, and most of the machinery is being utilized for the manufacture of hand-wear.

Although the latest type machinery is used in the manufacture of Zwicker products, a large amount of skilled handwork is required in the manufacture of gloves and mittens.

Gloves and mittens are made in two parts, the cuffs or gauntlets being manufactured primarily by ribbers, and the hand parts on jersey-knit flat machines operated by hand. Skilled women employees operate the flat machines, and men and women are employed in the operation of the ribbers.

As the gauntlet or cuff is completed on the ribber it is turned over to workmen on the flat machines who pick up the stitches and continue the hand part of the glove or mitten. Only a few of the flat jersey-knit machines are operated by power.

70,000 pounds of Yarn

Only high-grade wool yarns are used in the manufacture of Zwicker products. These highly colored yarns are purchased on the eastern market, principally of Philadelphia. Approximately 70,000 pounds of yarns, manufactured in 30 different colors are used annually at the plant.

The yarns vary from medium to heavy-weights, the heavy weights being four-ply, similar to those used by grandmother in hand knitting wool socks and mittens.

As the yarns are received at the plant in large bundles they are sorted, washed, dried and spooled on a large spooling machine. The total capacity of this machine is 48 spools at one time. When the yarn has been spooled it is inspected, resorted and placed on shelves in a large store-room-ready for use. As the spools are demanded by knitters, they are conveyed to the workmen on an automatic elevator.

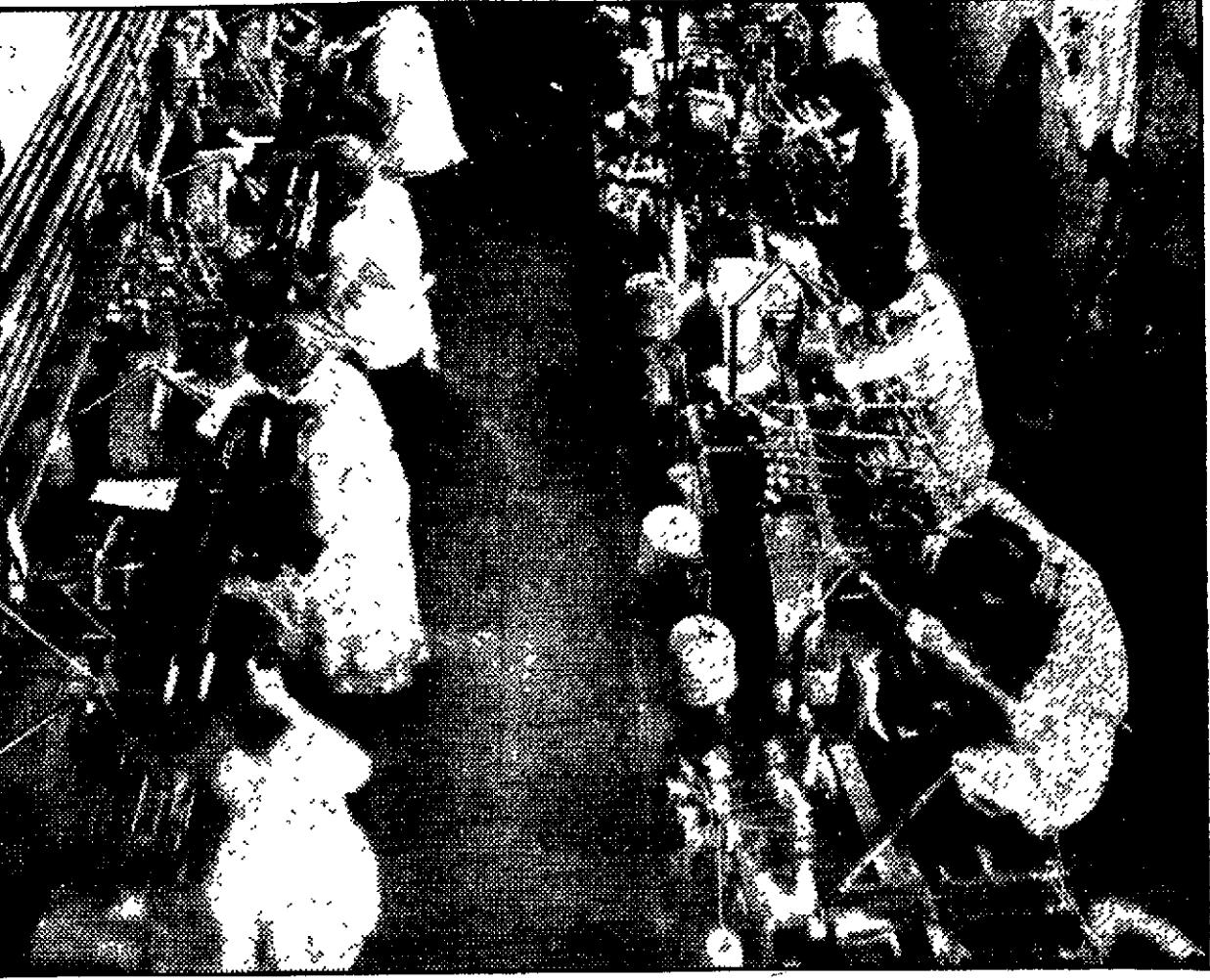
Seamless Gloves

All of the gloves and mittens are seamless, being tubular-knit. After the major portion of the glove or mitten is completed it is ready for the tipping process which closes the tips of the mitten, and the tips of fingers on the gloves. The glove is then brushed on a special machine to give the inside a "downy" appearance and feeling, assuring real hand comfort and adding considerable warmth to the product.

After the fleecing process has been completed, the product is ready for careful shaping and inspection, all of this work being done by hand. For inspection the gloves are pulled over glass tubes illuminated from the inside. They are then ready for the shipping department where they are wrapped in cellophane bands and packed in fancy boxes.

Hundreds of color combinations are used in the manufacture of Zwicker products.

During the past few years there has been a tremendous demand for these gloves throughout the northern states. Wool knit gloves are supplanting leather and composition hand-wear, company officials say. The latest knit gloves and mittens are all manufactured with the fleece on the inside. Previous creations had the "downy" side of the product on the exterior, giving it a brushed wool appearance. Zwicker officials maintain that the fleece lends real hand comfort and added



A huge battery of knitting machines like those pictured here turn out hundreds of pairs of mittens and other products at the Zwicker Knitting mill. Although the machines are highly automatic in action, still they require expert and careful watching and assistance.

125 Employed in Canning Factory In Rush Season

Fuhremann Canning Co.
Has Capacity of 6,000
Cases a Day

matic, the canning operation requiring approximately 60 minutes.

The peas are first run through the cleaner and washed and then are conveyed automatically to large drum graders. These large drums are perforated cylinders through which the peas are graded as to size. As the various sized peas drop through the grader they fall into huge hoppers and are ready for the blancher, for the first cook. This process requires from six to ten minutes.

Sealed in Cans

After the first cook, they are spread onto a picking table where they are inspected by women employees working in groups of six. They are then ready for the fillers. As the cans are filled they move in steady stream to the sealing machines where the cans are sealed under a vacuum. Cans are filled and sealed at the rate of 140 per minute.

When the cans have been sealed and are moved from the machine on a conveyor belt they are packed into huge cylindrical crates and are ready for the final cook. The huge iron crates move along a steel conveyor to the cookers. There are 16 big cookers each holding four crates of 60 cases. When this process has been completed the crates continue their trip on the steel conveyor to the water tanks where the cans are cooled. The cans are then conveyed to the warehouse for packing and shipping.

The cans are labeled as they are packed in cases for shipment by rail. The Fuhremann Co. owns 12 refrigerator cars for shipping. Part of the label printing is done on special equipment at the plant. Fuhremann products find a ready market throughout the eastern section of the United States and in the south, large quantities being shipped to Chicago for distribution. They are handled through jobbers.

Cans used in the packing process are shipped from the Continental Can Co., Chicago, and boxes and cartons are manufactured by the Oshkosh Corrugated Box Co., Oshkosh.

During the canning season the firm utilizes a carload of sugar and a half carload of salt in the process of canning various produce. The salt is first mixed into a brine before it is ready for use. The metal cases in which the peas are shipped from the vineeries to the plant are given a thorough washing and

cleaning before they are returned to the vineeries to be used again.

The Fuhremann Canning Co. had its inception about 32 years ago at Sun Prairie. The firm was organized by Jacob Fuhremann, who still is head of a canning plant at that place.

The Appleton plant was erected in 1929 and operated for the first time during the canning season of 1930. Officers of the company are Jacob Fuhremann, Sr., president; A. H. Fuhremann, Sun Prairie, vice president, and John Fuhremann, secretary and treasurer. The latter also is general manager of plants in Appleton and Berlin.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

R. E. Zwicker, now of Eagle River, is the founder of the Zwicker Knitting mills. After learning the trade in Germany, Mr. Zwicker came to the United States. Long before he started his own plant in the old Appleton Watch Co. plant on W. Wisconsin-ave, the present home of the Fox River Knitting Co., he was employed in the Crescent Knitting mills on N. Oneida-st where the fire department building now is located.

He went into business for himself in 1906 opening the Zwicker Knitting mills in the old watch factory. In 1913 he retired from business and the plant was taken over by his son Walter Zwicker. The plant was moved in 1910 to the building now occupied by the Weber Knitting mills on N. Richmond-st. A corporation later was formed and the plant moved to its present location.

WISCONSIN PRODUCTS WEEK
FOR 68 YEARS

WHITE PEARL MACARONI PRODUCTS,
A FAVORITE WISCONSIN-MADE FOOD.



ACCEPTED
by the Committee on Foods of the
American Medical Association.

Look on every package for time-tried recipes.

THARINGER MACARONI COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FLYING FINGERS KEEP MACHINES BUSY

Appleton Mills Find Market All Over the Globe

This City Long Has Been
Noted for Diversity
Of Its Products

(Continued From Page 15)

the production of paper mill equipment.

Various kinds of paper mill machinery, including beaters are manufactured here. In addition to making machinery, these plants are always ready to repair equipment in cases of emergency, thus being in close contact with paper manufacturers.

Make High Grade Wire

Appleton's wire weaving plants furnish the high-grade brass wire for Foundryman machines used in almost every paper mill in the city, state and throughout the country. Even the dandy roll which imbeds the water mark in various grades of paper is manufactured here.

There also is a plant here which manufactures screen plates which are used to remove dirt and other foreign matter from pulp.

This city also claims two boiler works where boilers for paper plants and other mills are manufactured. These plants also produce various storage tanks and build structure steel for plant additions.

But Appleton could not live alone in the paper plants and allied mills if it should suddenly become isolated from the rest of the world. And it is the many other industrial fields which make for the satisfaction of other human needs.

The various knitting plants manufacture fine sweaters, mittens and socks which find a ready market not only among local business establishments but throughout the United States. Only the finest yarns purchased on the eastern markets are used in the manufacture of these products. They vary from heavy knit goods for winter wear to beautifully colored sport wear for the spring and summer months.

In the manufacture of food products Appleton has a large number of plants. One plant manufactures high grade sausages from the best

sign body is purchased in Milwaukee.

To protect Tri-Neon signs against the ravages of the elements the structures are treated with special paints and enamels giving them lasting qualities. All parts of the body of the sign are carefully riveted to insure strength against high winds and gales. The arms by which the signs are attached to buildings are bolted together, giving double strength.

The fashioning of the glass tubing into letters for sign purposes, creation of the vacuum within the tube, and filling the glass tubing with the neon and argon gas is an art in itself and requires expert and skilled handwork.

Only high-grade electrodes are used in the neon signs. These electrodes are the best available and will last indefinitely. Because of the excessive power contained in 110 volts of electricity, these electric signs require special transformers which step down the voltage to millamps. The length of the tubing establishes the number of millamps required to light the sign.

It is the neon and argon, two conducting gasses which light up the tube and produce the beautiful and highly illuminating qualities of the sign. By fusing these gasses in various colored tubes various color combinations can be derived. The neon gas is ordinarily red, and the argon shows up blue.

The Tri-Neon Sign Co. was organized on May 1, 1929 at Reedsburg. In March, 1930 the plant was moved to Appleton into new quarters on Highway 41. At that time the institution also was incorporated.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler, president; Robert Zwerg, vice president, and H. J. Voyer, secretary and treasurer.

Officers are W. F. Ehler

Only Best of Raw Materials In Wood Blocks

Appleton Wood Products Co. Careful in its Selection of Material

Few wood products are manufactured which are subjected to as much hard wear and abuse as the articles manufactured by the Appleton Wood Products Co. Meat blocks and similar products built at this plant are designed and constructed to withstand the test of man and time. To assure the maximum of durability, rigidity, strength and beauty, only the finest and strongest of hard maple from northern Wisconsin forests are used in these products.

The "Appleton" Chef Blocks and Work Tables are built up of the best Wisconsin hard rock maple, which is noted for its toughness of fibre. The firm carries on its own logging operations and every log is sawed under strict plant supervision. Every section of lumber is carefully selected and kiln dried in special kilns that are designed to season maple for that particular purpose.

Every section is carefully glued and joined together with a water proof glue and is bolted firmly together with half-inch steel bolts. Bolts are used to safeguard the blocks against climatic or service tests.

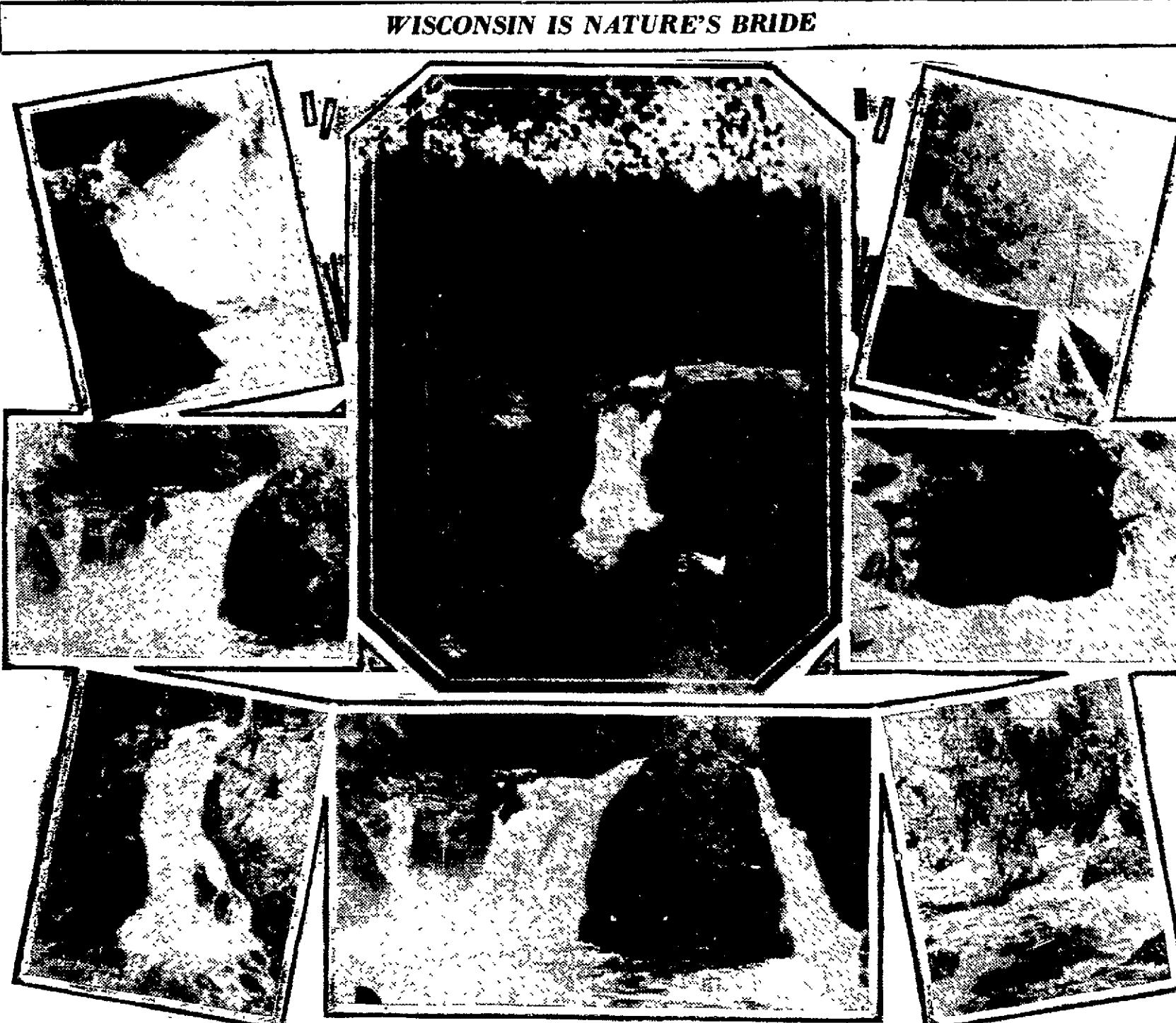
The tops of the blocks are bevelled to protect them against splintering and it is very essential that the bevel be renewed as the blocks are worn down. All blocks and tables are finished in natural color and three coat work. The legs are constructed in the same careful manner.

Made in Many Sizes

Blocks are constructed in many sizes and shapes to satisfy every demand. Cutting tables are manufactured to harmonize with the butcher blocks. The entire table is built up of the finest kiln dried maple and the top like all other "Appleton" products is bound together with steel bolts and glued with water proof glue.

Approximately six per cent of the products of this company are marketed in Wisconsin while the other 94 per cent is distributed throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain and its various possessions. The firm has an office and warehouse in New York City and a warehouse in San Francisco. Another warehouse is stationed at Los Angeles, and stock is also stored at Cleveland and Buffalo.

When lumber is reasonably cheap the firm purchases its raw material as prepared lumber, but when it is high priced logs are purchased and



Here are a few scenes at Copper Falls park, newest of state parks, located in the southern part of Ashland-co, a few miles out of Mellon, on Highway 13. The park is one of the most worthy of the 16 state parks. It is located at a point where the Bad river plunges over the Kee-wee-nawan trap, down a rocky gorge to be joined a quarter of a mile below by Tyler's fork — another swift rushing stream which comes to meet the larger river over a similar series of falls. The woods, lakes and scenic spots in Wisconsin attract thousands of vacationists each summer, to such a degree that "recreation" has come to be one of Wisconsin's principal industries — and sources of income.

the company does its own cutting. As the lumber is received at the plant it is loaded onto dry kiln trucks for the initial treatment. It is then placed in the kiln for a period of 10 days to two weeks.

After it has been cured sufficiently it is dressed to even thickness and cut into proper lengths. It then passes over the glue rolls and into the lumber press. After those processes have been completed it is bored and dressed again, steel rods being inserted in almost the same operation.

Between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 feet of lumber is used annually in the manufacture of these products.

During normal conditions the plant employs 29 men, and produces an average of 60 butcher blocks daily. A carload is shipped every two days.

Most of the machinery and other equipment in the plant is of special design and make, including the boring machines and glue rollers. The glue is manufactured from casein and is purchased on the open

market. The steel rods come from Illinois.

Kindergarten Blocks

During the construction of one meat block the product passes through 14 stages of operation, each employee having his special task to assure efficiency.

An innovation introduced by the company a short time ago and which is proving popular throughout the United States is the "Happy Builder Blocks" designed for kindergarten use.

"Happy Builder Blocks" were the

direct outgrowth of a demand from kindergarten and primary teachers and from supervisors for better construction material. They desired materials which permitted a more practical utilization of the play instinct through the development of

the steel rods.

Thus when Happy Builders are cut to sizes and squared, they remain true. The bolts and nuts which are provided with each set are especially treated to make them work easily.

Through an ingenious arrangement, the holes are bored so the blocks may be arranged and bolted in any manner desired. The holes

are large enough to allow the bolts to slide through easily, while still providing rigid construction.

Although the Appleton Wood Products Co. is only 17 years old in name, its business antedates the organization of the company by 35

years, making it one of the oldest industries in the city. The founder was Walter W. Willson, and his son Edgar G. Willson, carried on the business after him. Walter W. Willson was the inventor of the wood butcher block. After his death in 1890 his son Edgar G. Willson, who had early become associated with his father, took over the business. The first plant was on N. Meade-st between Atlantic and Hancock-sts, and the concern was then known as the Willson Manufacturing Co.

The Appleton Wood Products Co. was organized in December, 1915, and took over the struggling industry.

The company operated for a year in the old plant, while the modern brick structure was being erected on Second-st, near Appleton Junction. Since that time numerous additions have been added to the plant.

Officers of the company at the present time are Walter K. Miller, LaGrange, Ill., president; Seymour Gmeiner, treasurer and manager.

The planet Neptune is never visible to the naked eye, but is easily seen with a telescope.

Tears are composed of a chemical called lysozyme, probably the most powerful germ killer in the world.

Products Worth Over 19 Million

Nearly 2,800 Persons on Appleton Factory Pay-rolls in 1930

(Continued From Page 15)

whose wages for the year totaled \$5,106,906.

One hundred and nineteen manufacturing plants at Oshkosh had a total output of products valued at \$31,061,015, and employed 6,572 persons whose wages totaled \$6,982,626. Fond du Lac had sixty-five industrial plants which employed 3,002 wage earners. These employees drew a total of \$3,800,626 in pay, and the total output was valued at \$20,260,661.

Manitowoc had two more manufacturing plants than Fond du Lac. The output of its industrial plants was valued at \$29,163,913. These industries employed 3,798 wage earners who drew \$3,694,614 in wages.

That Wisconsin is one of the leading states in the manufacture of papers and wood pulp, and con-

sumes huge amounts of pulp not produced in this state, also is reflected by data compiled by the commerce department.

These figures show that of the 7,193,524 cords of pulpwood consumed by paper mills throughout the United States in 1930, over 1,168,783 tons were used by Badger paper manufacturing plants. Over a three-year period of time these Badger mills consumed a total of 3,829,388 tons or more than half of the total amount used in the United States in 1930. In 1928 Wisconsin mills used 1,225,630 tons; 1929 — 1,233,962 tons, and in 1930 — 1,168,783. Maine consumed the most in 1930 utilizing 1,203,381 tons of pulpwood.

In the production of woodpulp, Wisconsin produced 701,011 tons in 1930. This state was second only to Maine which produced 905,086 tons. The value of Wisconsin pulp was set at \$32,590,012, and the value of pulp in Maine was set at \$35,036,454.

In the manufacturing of papers of various grades, Wisconsin was one of the leading states. In the manufacture of these papers, mills in Appleton and nearby communities produced huge portions of the total amount.

Badger wrapping papers aggregated 230,276 tons; board papers, 131,182 tons; book papers, 126,430 tons; newsprint, 112,274 tons; high-grade writing papers, 73,014 tons, and various other grades totaled 161,886 tons.

years, making it one of the oldest industries in the city. The founder was Walter W. Willson, and his son Edgar G. Willson, carried on the business after him. Walter W. Willson was the inventor of the wood butcher block. After his death in 1890 his son Edgar G. Willson, who had early become associated with his father, took over the business.

The first plant was on N. Meade-st between Atlantic and Hancock-sts, and the concern was then known as the Willson Manufacturing Co.

The Appleton Wood Products Co. was organized in December, 1915, and took over the struggling industry.

The company operated for a year in the old plant, while the modern brick structure was being erected on Second-st, near Appleton Junction. Since that time numerous additions have been added to the plant.

Officers of the company at the present time are Walter K. Miller, LaGrange, Ill., president; Seymour Gmeiner, treasurer and manager.

The planet Neptune is never visible to the naked eye, but is easily seen with a telescope.

Tears are composed of a chemical called lysozyme, probably the most powerful germ killer in the world.

Luxurious Comfort



— Gosh! how we all love it

• We human beings love our comfort. Nothing brings us such real contentment as downright solid comfort—bodily comfort. The main aim of all progress is to give us more of it. Often it's the little things that contribute most to our comfort. For example, there's toilet paper. What an annoyance most ordinary papers are, yes, and dangerous too. Why do we continue to put up with them? A great organization of paper craftsmen now offers you TIFFANY the paper that is the ultimate in fluffy softness — in honest-to-goodness comfort and safety. It's in town -- try it.



TIFFANY.. Here, except for price, is the ultimate in luxury. A special extra process the paper undergoes beats all stiffness out of the fibres, softens them into a fluffy crepe, sells for only 10¢ per roll, 3 for 25¢.

Made by the same paper craftsmen who make Waxed Household waxed paper and those smart packaged paper napkins and bridge sets everybody's buying these days.

THE MENASHA PRODUCTS CO.

An Important Wisconsin Company Helping To Bring Back Good Times.

Demand these Appleton-Made Goods

Do yourself a real favor, the next time you purchase quality canned goods. Ask for the brands you see pictured in this advertisement. They're Appleton-made products, prepared in an outstandingly modern plant from the finest, freshest vegetables available. Remember the names: Table Charm Peas, Judge Right Sweet Corn, Qualified Green Beans, Cinderella Peas and Carrots, Newcomer Beets and Housewife's Pride Diced Carrots. Your grocer should have them.

S. C. SHANNON CO., Appleton
Wholesale Distributor

FUHREMAN CANNING CO.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN



See Our Complete Display in the Windows of Gloudemans-Gage Co.

Home Products Week

Superior Knit

Ladies' Knit Dresses

One piece ... \$1.00 to \$2.75
Two piece ... \$2.95 to \$4.95
Sizes 14 to 20

Three Piece **KNIT SUITS**
\$4.50 to \$7.95

Knit Swagger Coats
\$4.95 to \$7.95
Sizes 14 to 20

Knitted Outerwear

Slipover Sweaters
For the Ladies' and Miss
79¢ to \$2.50
Short and long sleeves.
Sizes 30 to 12.

SPECIAL
One Large Lot of long
sleeve all wool and wool
and rayon **SLIPOVERS**.
Sizes 32 to 42 69¢

Infants' Sweater Sets
Sweater, Cap and
Bootees. White and pink.
White and blue —
\$1 to \$1.25

Boys' Slipovers
Sizes 28 to 36
\$1.00
up

Kiddies' Sweaters

All wool, plain and
fancy —

Slipover style \$1.00 up

Buttoned style
at ... \$1.25, \$1.50

**Men's All Wool
SUITS** \$20.00
Extra Pants \$3.50

Top Coats \$21.50
Overcoats \$21.50

**Virgin Wool
Felt Blankets**
\$3.00 up

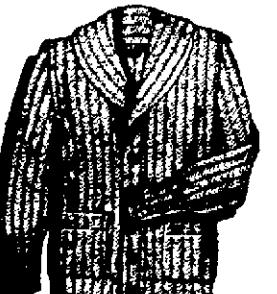
If you have never used a felt blanket, you have missed something. Come in and let us explain how they are made.

They will serve you a great many years...
Easy to launder!



**Men's V Neck
Buttoned
Sweaters**
Sizes 36 to 50
\$1.95 to \$3.95

**Shaker Knit
Sweaters**
Sizes 36 to 46
\$3.50
to
\$7.00
All Colors



APPLETON SUPERIOR KNITTING WORKS
614 S. Oneida St.
APPLETON
On the River

Consider New Building for Hairpin Firm

Scolding Locks Hairpin Co. crowded to meet demand for product

The mode of women's hairdress has little or no effect on the manufacture of Scolding Locks Corp. products. What with the increasing demand for the company's Bobby pins for women who choose to wear their hair bobbed, and the steady increase in orders for regular Scolding Locks hairpins for those who wear their tresses long, the company is enjoying prosperity, in spite of the depression.

The manager, C. Van Housen, was formerly associated with the Van Housen's Favor Company, Chicago, as sales manager, and took over the management of the Scolding Locks Corporation upon its reorganization May 1st, 1929. It has been under the direction of Mr. Van Housen that the business of the institution has gained state wide and national recognition.

Scolding Locks Corp. adds much to the diversity in Appleton industry. The plant has been growing steadily and at the present time company officials are seriously contemplating the erection of additional buildings to care for the steadily increasing business.

During the past year the market for this firm's products has been widening and is reaching foreign countries. Company officials expect that within the next six to twelve months their products will be marketed in the four corners of the globe.

The company distributes its produce through approximately 500 jobbers in Wisconsin and the United States. Jobbers also handle the products in Canada. An order was received recently from Puerto Rico.

Steel spring wire purchased in several ton contract lots in New England constitutes the raw material supply for the bobby pin line, while liquor finish hairpin wire, also purchased in the East, is received in carload lots monthly and constitutes the sole raw material for the regular hairpins.

138 Pins Per Minute

The Bobby pins are manufactured on special multiple unit machines which turn out 138 pins per minute on each unit. The regular hairpin machines also are especially designed for use at the plant. During the past year or two new inventions, created by various plant employees have been added to these machines, and have greatly augmented production.

As the raw pins are turned out on the machines they are placed on trays and are heated in two large ovens, operated with oil burners.

After the heat treating process the huge trays of pins are placed into enamel tumbling barrels which contain high grade enamel. After this application of enamel the pins are given a baking in a thermostatically controlled oven. In heat treating and enameling great caution is exercised to insure proper temper and perfect enamel finish.

The Scolding Locks Hairpin Corp. believes that to get the proper coating of enamel on the pins it is better to leave the pins open until after the coats have been added, to keep the enamel from congealing in lumps between the two sections of wire. This process also allows the pins to be thoroughly enameled on the inside as well as the outer side of the product.

16 Pin Machines

The hairpins are manufactured in various sizes and shapes on 16 different pin machines. Some of the higher grade pins receive as high as three coats of enamel, while others receive only one. There are four multiple unit Bobby pin machines in the plant, and a battery of packing machines, seven in number. Additional equipment is now in process of construction.

Considerable hand work is employed in the sorting of hairpins in these machines. As the hairpins revolve in a perforated drum at the top of the machine they drop through the various sized holes in the drum and are carried down to the sorter on a conveyor belt. As they move from the belt they drop onto racks where they are picked up in bunches by girl employees and prepared for wrapping.

Some of the pins are wrapped in paperboard bands by an automatic machine. Fourteen girls are employed in the packing room, five boys watch the hairpin and Bobby pin machines, and three skilled mechanics take care of all machine troubles and build new equipment. The firm works on a 20 hour day schedule and in spite of the depression has lost little time.

Fancy boxes for hairpin displays and packing are manufactured at the plant and others are made at Oshkosh, Menasha and Sheboygan. During the past few months new styles of boxes which lend considerably to the attractiveness of the product have been created.

The paper bands for packing pins in large lots are shipped from Washington, D. C. The special enamel is purchased in various parts of the United States, most of it coming from Louisville, Ky., Chicago, Ill., and New York City.

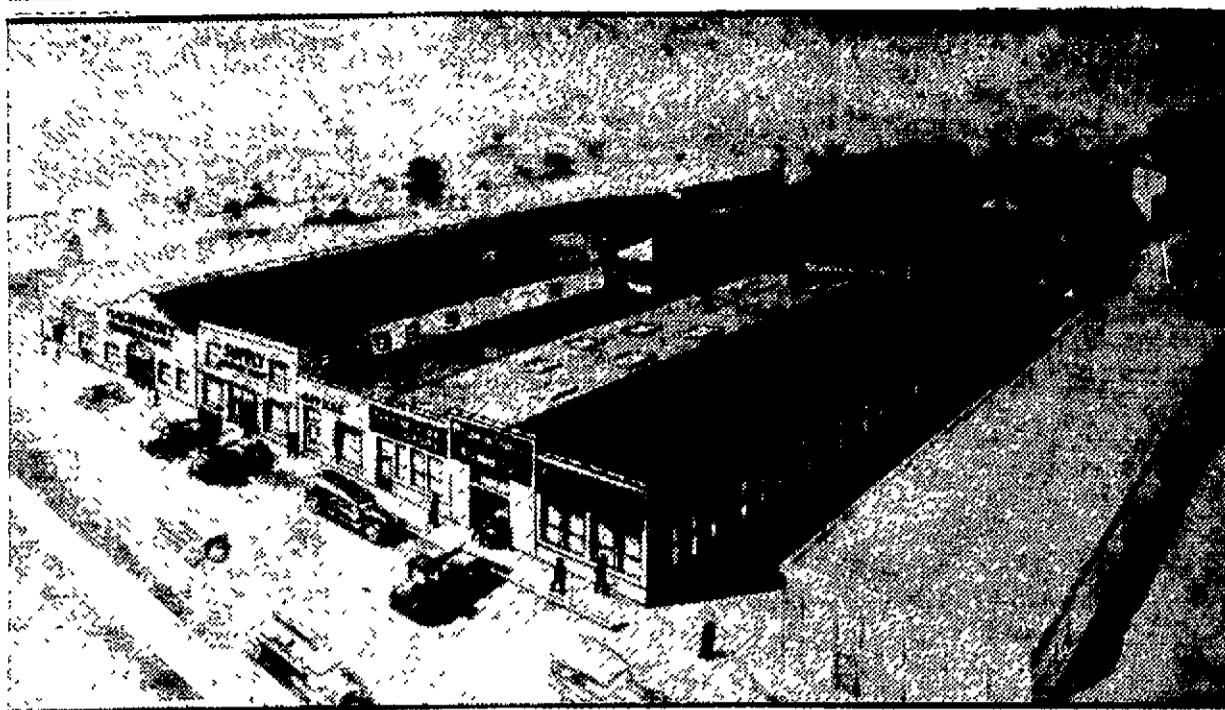
Among the Bobby pins nationally advertised by the company are Bobby Lox, Beauty Maid and Scoldy Bob. The principal hairpins advertised nationally are Velvet Grip, Scolding Locks and Lawrence Hairpins.

Six people are employed in the mailing division and two men take care of the packing and shipping department.

Organized in 1919

The Scolding Locks Hairpin Co. was organized here as a corporation on Oct. 13, 1919 by Herman G. Saecker and F. E. Saecker. The first officers were Otto P. Schlafer, president; Albert B. Weisenborn, vice president; H. G. Saecker, secretary and treasurer. The first board of directors was composed of

STATE COOPERATES WITH INDUSTRY



Wisconsin manufacturers have a triple advantage over those located in Eastern states—hence a three-fold reason for success. Wisconsin is near the nation's center of population—and offers the merchandising opportunity of nearness to markets, as well as nearness to raw materials. The Badger State's shipping advantage which is afforded manufacturer results from waterways, good highways and railroads in every county. Finally, labor conditions in Wisconsin, with its thrifty, intelligent home owning population, assures producers of labor conditions that approach the ideal. This state stands ready to encourage enterprising employment giving institutions to establish plants in any one of the many Wisconsin cities which offer inducements—in some cases even the buildings. Wisconsin definitely assures manufacturers—both those established and prospective ones.

Skill Required To Make Pattern

Experts With Wood Working Tools Employed At Pattern Works

Although it is still one of the youngest industries in the city, the Appleton Pattern Works, 707 S. Oneida-st., is recognized as one of the best of its kind in the midwest.

The company enjoys a wide reputation for its excellent products, and according to plant officials, has been prospering in spite of the depression.

The shop, located in a new fireproof brick structure manufactures wood and metal patterns. The shop is equipped with the newest and modern labor saving pattern machinery including band saws, rip saw, a 12 inch jointer, 24 inch

Herman G. Saecker, Albert B. Weisenborn, Frank J. Harwood, Homer P. Smith, Francis B. Bradford and Dr. Victor F. Marshall.

The firm started business in the former McCann building on W. College-ave where the J. C. Penney Co. store is now located, and in 1922 moved into the new factory building at 1520 W. Rogers-ave. On May 1, 1929 the business was reorganized as the Scolding Locks Corporation. Present officers are Dr. Victor F. Marshall, president; Roy H. Purdy, vice president, and Herman F. Heckert, secretary and treasurer. C. Van Housen is manager.

Among the buildings in which

thickness planer, 16 inch sander, spindle sander, inside and outside lathes, blue presses and 48 inch square surface plate.

The patterns are roughed out on the various machines, built up very close to the line and then finished. They are cut and carved to the exact dimensions by skilled pattern workers, who are equipped with every kind of wood carving tool.

After the pattern has been completed it is thoroughly water-proofed with two or more coats of shellac.

Pine and Mahogany

The principal raw materials used in making these high grade patterns are Wisconsin white pine and mahogany. Last year about 11,000 feet of pine and 800 feet of mahogany was used in the manufacture of wood patterns.

Pine is purchased in large quantities, thereby cutting the cost considerably. At the present time the firm has 4,000 feet of pine in stock, which is allowed to season for at least four months before it is used.

The seasoning process safeguards the wood against warping, and insures perfect patterns.

The shellac, especially manufactured by pattern makers is purchased in barrel quantities, and only the best varieties are used. The shellac gives the patterns lasting qualities and brightens up the product considerably.

Products manufactured for local plants include paper and pulp machines, farm equipment, furnace and boiler grates and parts for many new inventions which spring up continually. The building and construction trade also requires special ornamental patterns.

Mr. Wachholz, the proprietor has had 22 years experience in pattern making throughout the United States.

The Gochnauer Cement Products Co. holds sole rights for the distribution of Haydite blocks in those counties. The blocks are shipped by truck if the haul is not too far, and by rail to more distant points.

Haydite blocks have been used in the erection of many large residences, schools, store buildings and industrial plants in Appleton and nearby cities and towns among them the F. J. Sensenbrenner residence on Lake Winnebago, the H. L. Davis and J. R. Whitman residences in this city; the Institute of Paper Chemistry building; Riverview Sanitarium and North Shore Country club building, and the new home of the Appleton Post-Crescent.

The Haydite process was invented during the World war by a Mr. Hayden. He discovered that by burning the rock at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit the product became porous, thus assuring light weight products with superior qualities of insulation. Haydite was used in the manufacture of United States ships, but because of the rigidity of these concrete vessels the government soon abandoned the construction of ships.

The Gochnauer Cement Products Co. was started 35 years ago by M. K. Gochnauer and was then known as the Appleton Sewer Pipe Co. This company had its first plant on property where the Appleton Coated Paper Co. plant now stands.

In later years when M. K. Gochnauer retired from the business, C. O. Gochnauer and his brother, B. O. Gochnauer took over the business and the company was given its present name.

Archbishops and bishops of the established church are permitted seats in the British House of Lords.

Haydite Proves Its Extra Value As Building Block

Lightweight Block Has Tremendous Strength And Insulating Value

Haydite and concrete blocks constitute the major products of the Gochnauer Concrete Products Co. at 1101 N. Meade-st. For many years these products have played an important part in the building activities of the city, millions of blocks being used in homes and larger buildings.

The Haydite block, which the company started to manufacture about four years ago, is probably the most popular, because of its many superior qualities, although the regular concrete block has the same strength.

Haydite blocks are manufactured from rock or shale, burned at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit in huge kilns at Danville, Ill. As this substance reaches that temperature it pops similar to popcorn, the smaller pieces of shale being filled with airholes or cells.

It is the burning of this rock that gives Haydite blocks their superior qualities. Although the same size, the Haydite block weighs half as much as the concrete block, but withstands a weight of 70 tons.

The Haydite block insures six times the insulation of the regular concrete product. It also has great acoustic properties, and does not "sweat" because of changes or atmospheric conditions. It is fireproof block, having a three-hour rating by the Fire Underwriters Laboratories.

The company has three kilns, each with a capacity of 840 blocks.

After the kiln process has been finished, the blocks are hauled into the yard for further treatment. They are cured in the yard for two weeks to a month, about 25 per cent more strength being added to the product during that time.

The Haydite process was invented by the World war by a Mr. Hayden.

He discovered that by burning the rock at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit the product became porous, thus assuring light weight products with superior qualities of insulation.

Haydite was used in the manufacture of United States ships, but because of the rigidity of these concrete vessels the government soon abandoned the construction of ships.

The Gochnauer Cement Products Co. holds sole rights for the distribution of Haydite blocks in those counties.

The blocks are shipped by truck if the haul is not too far, and by rail to more distant points.

Haydite blocks have been used in the erection of many large residences, schools, store buildings and industrial plants in Appleton and nearby cities and towns among them the F. J. Sensenbrenner residence on Lake Winnebago, the H. L. Davis and J. R. Whitman residences in this city; the Institute of Paper Chemistry building; Riverview Sanitarium and North Shore Country club building, and the new home of the Appleton Post-Crescent.

The Haydite process was invented during the World war by a Mr. Hayden.

He discovered that by burning the rock at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit the product became porous, thus assuring light weight products with superior qualities of insulation.

Haydite was used in the manufacture of United States ships, but because of the rigidity of these concrete vessels the government soon abandoned the construction of ships.

The Gochnauer Cement Products Co. was started 35 years ago by M. K. Gochnauer and was then known as the Appleton Sewer Pipe Co.

This company had its first plant on property where the Appleton Coated Paper Co. plant now stands.

In later years when M. K. Gochnauer retired from the business, C. O. Gochnauer and his brother, B. O. Gochnauer took over the business and the company was given its present name.

The plant has a capacity of 2,000 blocks a day. They are manufactured in various sizes varying from concrete bricks to the standard 8 by 16 inch size. Others are from 6 to 12 inches in width, but are all manufactured on the same principles and of the same materials.

As cement, haydite, gravel and

cement are unloaded from freight cars on the Gochnauer sidings on the Chicago and Northwestern tracks, they are stored in huge bins. The products are elevated to the third floor and dumped into hoppers ready for the mixing machine.

Measure Materials

Automatic measuring devices control the amount of these raw materials to be used in making the blocks. The huge mixer has a capacity of 21 cubic feet and is operated with heavy duty motors. In the mixer are huge metal blades which churn and mix the various ingredients.

Determined to get the maximum strength from the cement, the Gochnauer company is careful to regulate the amount of water used in the manufacture of its blocks. The amounts of water poured into the mixer are measured by meter.

By mixing the ingredients for the blocks for five minutes instead of two, the company gets 20 per cent more strength out of the cement. Just enough water is added to mix a batter which will pour easily into the block molds.

After the mixing process the concrete is dropped down a chute to the machine feeder where exact amounts are fed into the molds. After the concrete has been placed into the molds each block is tamped with an equal number of strokes by an automatic tamper.

When the product is completed the blocks are lifted automatically from the form, the surplus concrete being scraped off. They are then lifted onto a rack, each rack having a capacity of 42 blocks. When rack has been filled, a jack truck is carted under the rack and the blocks are hauled into the kiln where they are treated for 12 hours with live steam to insure the proper seasoning.

The company has three kilns, each with a capacity of 840 blocks.

After the kiln process has been finished, the blocks are hauled into the yard for further treatment. They are cured in the yard for two weeks to a month, about 25 per cent more strength being added to the product during that time.

The Haydite process was invented during the World war by a Mr. Hayden.

He discovered that by burning the rock at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit the product became porous, thus assuring light weight products with superior qualities of insulation.

Haydite was used in the manufacture of United States ships, but because of the rigidity of these concrete vessels the government soon abandoned the construction of ships.

The Gochnauer Cement Products Co. was started 35 years ago by M. K. Gochnauer and was then known as the Appleton Sewer Pipe Co.

This company had its first plant on property where the Appleton Coated Paper Co. plant now stands.

In later years when M. K. Gochnauer retired from the business, C. O. Gochnauer and his brother, B. O. Gochnauer took over the business and the company was given its present name.

The plant has a capacity of 2,000 blocks a day. They are manufactured in various sizes varying from concrete bricks to the standard 8 by 16 inch size. Others are from 6 to 12 inches in width, but are all manufactured on the same principles and of the same materials.

As cement, haydite, gravel and

cement are unloaded from freight cars on the Gochnauer sidings on the Chicago and Northwestern tracks, they are stored in huge bins. The products are elevated to the third floor and dumped into hoppers ready for the mixing machine.

Measure Materials

Automatic measuring devices control the amount of these raw materials to be used in making the blocks. The huge mixer has a capacity of 21 cubic feet and is operated with heavy duty motors. In the mixer are huge metal blades which churn and mix the various ingredients.

Determined to get the maximum strength from the cement, the Gochnauer company is careful to regulate the amount of water used in the manufacture of its blocks. The amounts of water poured into the mixer are measured by meter.

By mixing the ingredients for the blocks for five minutes instead of two, the company gets 20 per cent more strength out of the cement. Just enough water is added to mix a batter which will pour easily into the block molds.

After the mixing process the concrete is dropped down a chute to the machine feeder where exact amounts are fed into the molds. After the concrete has been placed into the molds each block is tamped with an equal number of strokes by an automatic tamper.

When the product is completed the blocks are lifted automatically from the form, the surplus concrete being scraped off. They are then lifted onto a rack, each rack having a capacity of 42 blocks. When rack has been filled, a jack truck is carted under the rack and the blocks are hauled into the kiln where they are treated for 12 hours with live steam to insure the proper seasoning.

The company has three kilns, each with a capacity of 840 blocks.

After the kiln process has been finished, the blocks are hauled into the yard for further treatment. They are cured in the yard for two weeks to a month, about 25 per cent more strength being added to the product during that time.

The Haydite process was invented during the World war by a Mr. Hayden.

He discovered that by burning the rock at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit the product became porous, thus assuring light weight products with superior qualities of insulation.

Haydite was used in the manufacture of United States ships, but because of the rigidity of these concrete vessels the government soon abandoned the construction of ships.

The Gochnauer Cement Products Co. was started 35 years ago by M. K. Gochnauer and was then known as the Appleton Sewer Pipe Co.

This company had its first plant on property where the

Sanitation Is Watch Word in Handling Milk

Outagamie Milk and Produce Co. Operates Strictly Modern Plant

Satisfying the dairy needs of 1,500 Appleton families and shipping huge quantities of pasteurized milk and cream to the Chicago market, the Outagamie Milk and Produce Co., N. Mason-st has one of the largest and most modern plants in Wisconsin.

More than 100 farmers, selected because of their high grade herds, daily bring 35,000 pounds of milk to the plant. In addition to selling milk and cream, the company manufactures butter and cottage cheese. The excess skim milk is used in the manufacture of commercial casein for various industrial purposes, including the coating of paper at conversion plants.

One hundred and twenty-five farmers supply cream to be used in the manufacture of butter. Two kinds are manufactured, "Country Maid" and "Outagamie Sweet Cream." Approximately 400,000 pounds of butter are manufactured annually. More than 500 pounds of cottage cheese are produced daily at the plant.

As the huge quantities of milk are hauled to the plant by farm trucks the milk is dumped into a large receiving vat and samples are taken to insure the highest quality of milk. It is warmed in small quantities at a time before going into the automatic separators.

Milk which is to be bottled for retail trade goes directly to the pasteurizer where all bacteria is removed. It is then filtered and sent to the bottler which operates automatically. There are four big pasteurizers in the plant in which the milk is heated to 142 to 145 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes. After this process has been completed the milk is conveyed to a large glass lined tank from which it flows by gravity to the bottling machine.

In this machine the milk is automatically poured in exact quantities into the bottler, capped with special pull caps and washed with a sprayer to remove any milk which collects above the cap or runs over the sides of the bottle.

Milk is cooled with water and salt brine in an automatic cooler. All pipes in the plant have been set up at right angles with no curved elbows, for sanitary purposes. Daily the caps at the end of each length of pipe are removed and the tubes thoroughly cleaned with hot water applied with sterilized brushes.

All bottles are hand washed with a motor driven brush, the firm maintaining that this process is superior to machine washing. After being thoroughly cleansed by the hand washer the bottles are rinsed in a solution of chlorine water which sterilizes them. Milk cans are washed in an automatic revolving washer.

The company maintains a complete laboratory where milk, cream and butter are analyzed and tested. The plate test for bacteria count requires the milk to stand for 48 hours in an incubator.

For a hasty test of milk qualities the methylene blue test is used. This test takes from three to five and one-half hours. Milk which holds the blue color the longest is of the highest quality.

The plant is operated at 97 per cent efficiency at all times with 100 per cent sanitation. Equipment used in making tests is baked in a special oven and all solutions are sterilized.

Natural souring process in which the lactic acid turns the milk into solid form is used in the manufacture of cottage cheese. After the cheese has been dried and mixed and is ready for use it is wrapped in labeled cellophane packages or paper cartons for retail distribution.

Latest methods and equipment is used in the manufacture of butter. All cream is pasteurized before being placed into the large rotary churn. Every process in butter making is inspected at intervals throughout the day. Buttermilk is poured off into cans ready for consumption in its natural form.

The Outagamie Milk and Produce Co. was organized in 1924 and shortly afterward the modern plant was erected. The plant consists of two units, one unit being used exclusively for the manufacture of butter and cottage cheese. The company has its own well which produces 125 gallons per minute.

Officers of the firm are W. C. Williams, president and treasurer; Peter Stark, vice president; Edwin Schueler, secretary. The company employs about 20 men.

Hoists Lift Big Beams of Steel

Fox River Boiler Works Specializes in Custom Built Products

Custom built boilers, smoke stacks, electric signs, water tanks and steel snow plows are some of the products manufactured by the Fox River Boiler works on S. Bound-st.

Steel used in the manufacture of Fox River Boiler products is purchased on the open market in the Chicago district and is received here by rail in carload lots. Steel plates are received here in widths varying from four to eight feet and up to 25 feet in length. The plates vary from one-sixteenth to one inch in thickness.

Structural steel work is shipped by rail in the form of "I" beams, channels and angles. Some of the beams are so long that two flat cars are required to ship them from the Chicago district to Appleton. The heavy steel is unloaded from the cars with an automatic hoist, which also swings the beams into the shop when they are ready for manufacturing purposes.

The Fox River Boiler plant is one of the best equipped in the state. Its machinery consists of saws which are capable of sawing a piece of eight inch steel in two seconds. Other equipment includes electric welders, automatic punches and a huge plate roller.

Hundreds of tanks for oil bulk stations and paper manufacturing plants throughout the state were

and butter are analyzed and tested. The plate test for bacteria count requires the milk to stand for 48 hours in an incubator.

For a hasty test of milk qualities the methylene blue test is used. This test takes from three to five and one-half hours. Milk which holds the blue color the longest is of the highest quality.

The plant is operated at 97 per cent efficiency at all times with 100 per cent sanitation. Equipment used in making tests is baked in a special oven and all solutions are sterilized.

Natural souring process in which the lactic acid turns the milk into solid form is used in the manufacture of cottage cheese. After the cheese has been dried and mixed and is ready for use it is wrapped in labeled cellophane packages or paper cartons for retail distribution.

Latest methods and equipment is used in the manufacture of butter. All cream is pasteurized before being placed into the large rotary churn. Every process in butter making is inspected at intervals throughout the day. Buttermilk is poured off into cans ready for consumption in its natural form.

The Outagamie Milk and Produce Co. was organized in 1924 and shortly afterward the modern plant was erected. The plant consists of two units, one unit being used exclusively for the manufacture of butter and cottage cheese. The company has its own well which produces 125 gallons per minute.

Officers of the firm are W. C. Williams, president and treasurer; Peter Stark, vice president; Edwin Schueler, secretary. The company employs about 20 men.

Mass Production of Meat Products Keeps Costs Low

Mass production, necessitated by an increasing demand for high-grade sausages throughout the Fox river valley and northern sections of Wisconsin, is one of the many outstanding features of the Hopfensperger Bros. Inc., sausage plant and meat market on W. College-st.

A trip through the plant where efficiency and speed is the keynote, reveals thousands of pounds of high grade sausages in the making. Wieners—thousands of them—large and small rings of bologna, hundreds of them—and 20 other kinds of sausages manufactured in large quantities, roll by in steady stream as one walks through the large plant.

What goes into Hopfensperger sausages? The question is quickly answered when one sees the flashing knives of skilled boners cut up halves of beef and turn over the large pieces of fresh beef to the grinders.

As the halves of beef are cut into convenient sizes the meat is ground into the proper size for sausage purposes. The ground meat then goes into the mixer where spices, onions and other ingredients for various kinds of sausages are added.

Weigh Ingredients

All ingredients used in the manufacturing process are carefully weighed to assure the proper taste and uniformity in the finished product. From the mixing machine the meat is packed into air stuffer, each equipped with two nozzles.

While two stuffers are kept busy filling the casings, girls employes tie up the sausages and arrange them on racks ready for the smoker.

When one variety is completed it is strung onto large metal racks operating on a track which enables employes to push them into the smokehouses, and then to the boil-

manufactured at the plant. Structural steel work for huge electric signs also is erected. The Fox River Boiler Works erected the huge sign above the power plant of the Wisconsin Michigan Power Co. east of S. Memorial-dr bridge. Another sign of about the same size was erected over a dam in northern Michigan by the Fox River Boiler Works.

Tanks for general storage purposes are electrically welded, but those which are subjected to high pressure are riveted. The huge plates of steel are rolled into shape with the least amount of handwork. The sheets are placed in the roller and by the manipulation of a few levers the heavy band is transformed into tubular shape for the body of the tank.

Other plant equipment includes automatic conveyors, forges, electric grinders and shapers. Steel plates are stored on huge steel shelves.

Locating on the site of an old state factory at 701 S. Bound-st, the Fox River Boiler works was established here in 1925 with the following officers: E. J. Femal, president; John Heckel, vice president; A. W. Van Ryzin, treasurer; Giles Courtney, secretary. The company employs about 20 men.

Iodine, commonly used as an antiseptic, is now being used as the active material in a storage battery.

er and cooler, without touching a single wiener or sausage. There are 10 huge smokehouses, which never are cold. These houses are equipped with special ventilating machinery to control the draft.

From the smokehouses the sausages are moved into the boiler where hot water is sprinkled over them until they are properly cooked. They are then moved along the elevated track to two sprinklers where they are chilled ready for the refrigerator.

10,000 Pounds a Day

More than 10,000 pounds of sausages are manufactured daily. Among the varieties produced at the plant are fresh summer sausage, ring bologna, big bologna, Polish sausage, wieners, fresh liver sausage and smoked liver sausage, braunschweiger, ham sausage, minced ham, big blood sausage, head cheese, veal loaf, pork link sausage, mettwurst, ring blood and sweet blood sausage, lunch roll and sweet blood sausage.

A battery of large refrigerators controlled by two ice machines keep the products fresh. The company also has two large wells, one of which has a capacity of 400 gallons a minute. Huge quantities of water are used for the various manufacturing processes.

A large oven with four big compartments is used to bake Hopfensperger hams. Other equipment consists of metal trucks, huge wood tables, and a machine for chipping ice.

After each kind of sausage has been manufactured, machinery and other equipment is thoroughly washed with hot water. The entire work room is cleaned with steam daily to insure 100 per cent sanitation. The walls and the floors also are swabbed periodically throughout the day.

The Hopfensperger Bros. Inc. employs men, women and girls in the plant and retail market. There are four shops, two in Appleton, one in Menasha and one at Neenah.

Products of the company are shipped throughout the Fox river valley and various parts of the state.

Approximately 50,000 to 60,000 pounds of meat are purchased weekly from the largest packing plants in the midwest, including Swift, Armour, and Cudahy Packing Co.

Only the best kind of meat is purchased by the company. All of it is government inspected and is shipped to Appleton in carload lots.

To cure some kinds of meat before utilizing it in the plant, the company has a special refrigerator with a much lower temperature than the average.

The company operates a fleet of trucks. As the sausages are taken from the ice box they are boxed and moved to the shipping department where they are packed into trucks ready for delivery to the various markets.

Iodine, commonly used as an antiseptic, is now being used as the active material in a storage battery.

Invents Machine To Beat Carpets

Kurt Haertel Devises Apparatus to Ease Labor Of Housecleaning

A machine which bids fair to revolutionize carpet beating has been invented and is being produced by Kurt Haertel, proprietor of the East End Machine shop at 945 E. North-st. Although he has not yet received his patent on the invention, Mr. Haertel is manufacturing 12 of his new carpet beaters. He expects his patent within the next week or two.

Convinced that beating carpets by hand was a tedious and back-breaking task, Mr. Haertel hit upon the idea of manufacturing a machine which would reduce hand labor to a minimum. After four months of planning and experimentation he completed his first machine, and the first demonstration proved highly successful.

Simple in construction and design, yet having life-time durability, the automatic carpet beater will clean large rug thoroughly in a short time with the least amount of human effort. Operated by a chain drive from two hand cranks, the rug beater requires less effort than pedaling a bicycle.

The base of the machine is made of solid Wisconsin fir mounted on ball-bearing casters with rubber tires. Mounted to this heavy base is a solid maple standard about waist high. Two solid brass crank arms equipped with smooth wood handles are attached to the top of the standard. Linked to a gear between the two brass arms and imbedded in the maple standard is a chain which drives a larger gear wheel in the machinery mounted on the base of the machine.

As the larger gear revolves it turns two heavy cast iron rotors each having three arms. These arms catch the brass arms of the two heavy spring steel beaters and release them automatically upon the surface of the rug. At the bottom of the wood base are two heavy ser-

vice springs which control the swing of the two beaters.

The beaters are soldered to each of two heavy brass arms assuring strength and life-time durability. In the event the beaters wear out they will be replaced by Mr. Haertel free of charge.

The metal parts of the machine are cast at the Valley Iron Works where Mr. Haertel formerly was employed as a mechanic. The wood base and maple standards are constructed on lathes in the East End Machine shop. Considerable hand work also is involved in the manufacture of various parts of the machine.

The machinery on the base is enclosed in a sheet metal cabinet beautifully enameled and trimmed with aluminum stripes. The standard and other parts of the machine also are highly decorated.

After Mr. Haertel receives his patent he expects to start distribution of his invention through the Schlater Hardware Co., which will handle them exclusively. Later if a demand for the machine is created, he will distribute them on a wholesale scale.

The heavy duty chains used in the manufacture of the beaters and the gear drives are manufactured in Chicago.

Attached to the base of the machine by two iron rods is a heavy wood platform covered with fancy linoleum, beautifully decorated. The operator stands on this platform keeping the machine in place when beating various parts of the rug.

Mr. Haertel is an expert mechanician and his East End Machine shop specializes in first class machine repairing. Any household machinery such as sewing machines, wash machines, vacuum sweepers and other equipment is serviced and repaired.

The shop was constructed and equipped for this work 14 years ago, and during that time, Mr. Haertel has repaired hundreds of household machines.

SCOLDING LOCKS

BOBBY LOX

VELVET GRIP HAIRPINS

Scolding Locks Products

'Are used and enthusiastically endorsed by leading Beauty Technicians everywhere. Discriminating women prefer their lasting spring and perfect smoothness — they last longer, hold better and will not catch or pull the hair.

"There IS a difference in Hairpins"

Have You Seen the NEW Bobby Lox Purse Package?

Contains twelve Bobby Lox Pins, carries conveniently in the purse, Sells for 5c

SCOLDING LOCKS PRODUCTS

are for sale locally at the following stores:

Pettibone-Peabody Company	Appleton
Genen's Dry Goods Company	Appleton
S. S. Kresge Co.	Appleton
Esther Beauty Shop	Appleton
Schlitz Brothers Drug Store	Appleton
Ideal Beauty Shop	Appleton
Elvira Beauty Shop	Appleton
Conway Pharmacy	Appleton
Belling's Drug Store	Appleton
Becker's Beauty Shop	Appleton
Dresely's Beauty Shop	Appleton
Buetow's Beauty Shoppe	Appleton
Tip Top Beauty Shop	Menasha
Peacock Beauty Shop	Menasha
Sonnenberg's Pharmacy	Menasha

Manufactured By

SCOLDING LOCKS CORPORATION
Appleton, Wis.

See Our Window Display at Heckert Shoe Co.
119 E. College Ave.

Dependable Patterns

BY A DEPENDABLE

Appleton Industry

For 10 years, the Appleton Pattern Works have been producing patterns of every description, including patterns for fire-pots, grates, and machinery of all kinds.

See our display this week at Montgomery Ward Co.

We believe you will find it interesting.

Appleton Pattern Works

E. F. WACHHOLZ, Prop.

707 S. Oneida St. Phone 4103

SAW FILING OF ALL KINDS

By an Appleton industry, helping to beautify the American Home...

In the Atlas Converting Plant on West Water Street in Appleton, daily are produced miles and miles of striking new patterns in wallpaper, later distributed to help beautify homes all over America. Here the designs of noted artists are engraved upon copper rollers which, in turn, are used in the printing process. In this Appleton industry, art is skillfully combined with manufacture to give this city a commanding position in the field of home decoration. It is an industry linked to the American desire to beautify and keep beautiful the homes of the nation.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation

No Time or Energy Lost In This Mill

Riverside Paper Corp. Is Equipped to Make 150,000 Pounds Daily

Papers of character are manufactured on a "straight line" basis of production in quantities of 150,000 pounds daily at the Riverside Paper Corporation plant on S. Lawe-st.

From the time the high-grade sulphites are unloaded from the freight cars until the paper products have been completed in their various forms, the process follows through the plant in a straight line. During these processes 150 people are employed in the conversion of 1,500 tons of sulphite per month into these high-grade Riverside papers.

Among the products nationally advertised by the Riverside Paper Corporation are writing papers, bond paper, mimeograph, ledger, drawing, post card, Index, Bristol, school papers, tagboards and specialty papers. The high-grade bond papers are the Captain and the Colonel, watermarked products. Mimeograph sheets are produced with and without the watermark.

In addition to manufacturing plain white bond and mimeograph sheets, the firm also produces this paper in as many as nine colors for various purposes and uses. The specialty paper consists mostly of raw stock for paper converting plants.

Only the highest grades of bleached sulphites are used in the production of Riverside papers. The sulphites are received in large bales.

Riverside papers are handled by 125 jobbers and merchants in the United States from New York City to Seattle and as far south as San Antonio, Texas.

When the pulp is received in freight cars it is unloaded in the receiving room and placed on electrically driven conveyors which carries it to the beaters. As the beater operators require more pulp they throw an automatic switch which starts the conveyor moving and carries the pulp directly to the beaters. Two conveyor lines with special switch tracks are used in this process.

From the beaters the pulp, saturated with water moves onto the Jordan engines where the fibres are properly aligned. It then travels on to the screen for cleaning and partial draining.

Two of the newest type Fourdriner machines then receive the steady flow of pulp still saturated with water. As the pulp flows onto the brass wire screens of the Fourdriner it takes its first form as a sheet and the water is drained. The endless sheet of paper continues its trip by going into the dryers where it travels over huge batteries of steam heated rollers and felts. Prior to going into the dryers the paper is sized on both sides with rosin size to give it the proper surface. Mimeograph papers are not sized.

As the paper comes out of the dryer it is wound on huge steel rolls and is ready to be cut into various sizes. The plant is equipped with many kinds of finishing machines, including a battery of automatic paper rulers which prepare ledger papers with their blue and red ruled lines, and writing papers for school purposes.

The plant is also equipped with machines for making tablets of many sizes and shapes. As the ruled and cut paper is shipped into the packing department it is placed in stacks and one side of the stack covered with glue ready to be transformed into tablets. A sewing machine is used to sew up the tablets and sealed ready for shipment or storage.

The Riverside Paper Corp. has its own power and water filter plants. The power plant furnishes the company with half its power requirements, and the filter plant is able to produce 5,000,000 gallons of water daily.

The company also has its research chemistry laboratory and a paper testing laboratory.

Riverside Paper Corp. is the outgrowth of the Riverside Fibre Co. which started operations here in a



The vacationist and tourist business in Wisconsin exceeds the yearly totals of Florida and California combined. Aside of the appeal of the unsurpassed beauty of Wisconsin's lakes and wooded hills, the lure of well built highways inviting sixty miles per hour with safety for long straight stretches, is a factor of no small importance in the yearly influx of cars with foreign license plates. Above is a Wisconsin Road building scene in past years. The picture was taken on U. S. Highway 151, between Sun Prairie and Columbus.

Firm Operates in Large Territory

Standard Manufacturing Co. Equipped for All Kinds of Woodwork

Architectural mill work turned out by expert woodworkers of the

Standard Manufacturing Co., N. Lawe-st, has been used in hundreds of homes and business establishments in Appleton, Neenah, Menasha and other towns, cities and villages within a radius of 20 miles.

Anything made of wood that is used in connection with construction work is produced from high grade, kiln dried and seasoned lumber at the Standard Manufacturing company's mammoth woodworking plant. These products include doors, windows, frames, castings, inside and outside woodwork, moldings, stairwork, paneling, cabinets, cases, cupboards, flooring and special furniture for churches, schools and other public buildings.

Raw materials are brought to the plant from the south, west and north as rough or dressed lumber in thicknesses varying from one quarter to 12 inches. From the south the company gets its yellow pine, gum wood, cypress, oak, aromatic cedar, and other kinds; from the west, white pine, redwood, fir, spruce and red cedar, and from the north hemlock, birch, maple, basswood, ash, elm, oak, white pine and walnut.

The firm also imports some woods such as zebra wood, and oriental walnut from Australia, mahogany,

small plant west of the old Appleton Chair Co. building in 1893. Incorporators were W. B. Murphy, Thomas Pearson, Lamar Olmstead and Henry Smith. The first plant manufactured bleached sulphite.

In 1903 it was decided to build a paper mill on leased property west of S. Pearl-st. This plant manufactured wrapping paper, almost exclusively. In 1903 the name of the firm was changed to the Riverside Fibre and Paper Co.

The present mill was constructed in 1924 adjacent to the old sulphite mill. On Aug. 1, 1929, the financial structure of the company was changed and it became the Riverside Paper Corp. with C. B. Clark as president; E. J. Dempsey, Oshkosh, vice president, and E. C. Hilkert, secretary and treasurer. The sulphite mill was abandoned on Dec. 1, 1929.

During the past two or three years considerable improvements have been made at the plant. New machinery was added, and changes were made in the general layout of company buildings.

The company utilizes both steam and electricity for powering its plant. The plant has its own electric lighting system. Machines are all equipped with electric blowers or suction system which removes

all shavings and sawdust from the equipment or surface of the wood.

In addition to furnishing all kinds of mill work the company also handles high grade lathes, hardware, paints, varnishes and glass. The glass is received from factories in Oklahoma and Virginia, and the paints and varnishes from various parts of the country.

The plant consists of a power house, the main factory building consisting of two floors, three warehouses, two of them two floors in height and the third three stories high, storage sheds for dry lumber and a two compartment kiln. The

entire plant is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

In 1901, when it already was generally asserted that the lumber business had passed its zenith the Standard Manufacturing Co. was organized with a capital stock of \$16,000, the plant being erected on N. Lawe-st on the present site. The first building was 60 by 80 feet in size and about 20 men were employed. In 1908 a 60 by 120 foot addition was built and in 1912 the capital stock was increased to \$80,000. A lumber yard was added in 1918, and in 1921 a large sawmill erected.

Woods used in cabinet making and for finishing work for the interior of the home is kiln dried and cured to safeguard temperature changes within the residence of other buildings. When the wood is received at the plant from its source a sample block is cut and subjected to various tests.

The block is first weighed and then baked in an oven under high temperatures for three or four hours. After being removed from the oven it is weighed again and the moisture content of the shipment determined. By determining the moisture content of the sample block the company is able to determine the amount of cure the shipment of lumber requires before it is fit for use.

Lumber received at the plant in the raw may have a moisture content varying from 15 to 30 per cent. After it has been thoroughly treated and cured it has been reduced to five or six per cent.

The company utilizes both steam and electricity for powering its plant. The plant has its own electric lighting system. Machines are all equipped with electric blowers or suction system which removes

Buy Appleton Made "All-Wool" Knit Products

We Manufacture and Sell

JUVENILE, BOYS', MISSES', MEN'S, LADIES' BUTTON COATS AND SLIP-OVERS, SWEATERS, SHAKER KNIT AND LIGHT-WEIGHT, ALL COLORS INCLUDING SCHOOL COLORS.



All style necks including popular turtle necks
SNOWSUITS, LEGGINGS, CAPS, BERETS, SHOULDERETTES
Ladies' KNITTED SUITS and COATS

You can now purchase these direct at the mill from a large assortment of colors and styles and at seasonable prices.

(See Our Display in Koch Optical Store Window)

Weber Knitting Mills

Manufacturers of
"Cozy-Knit" Outerwear

122 N. Richmond Street Appleton, Wis.

Patten-

a name long associated with Appleton's Production

SINCE 1881, when the Patten Paper Co. first came into existence in Appleton, this company has been busily producing high grade writing papers. Most outstanding of the Patten Papers today are mimeo-bond papers, sulphite bonds and other watermarked papers.

Through national advertising, Patten Mimeo-Bond and Patten Ten-Copy paper are steadily keeping the name of Appleton before the business firms of the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands.

Every week of the year is "Wisconsin Products Week" to Patten!

PATTEN PAPER CO. LTD.

APPLETON

APPLETON'S Leading Steel Workers . . .

In working with structural steel — both its fabrication and erection, the Northern Boiler and Structural Iron Works has achieved an outstanding reputation. Also has our work been notable in manufacturing, repairing, replacing and furnishing parts for boilers and tanks of all kinds. Smoke stacks and steel plate work also come regularly to our attention. In addition, we offer a complete stock of firebrick, ready for your use.

SEE OUR DISPLAY AT THE SCHLAFFER HARDWARE COMPANY THIS WEEK!

Northern Boiler and Structural Iron Works
307 S. Oneida St. Appleton

30 Colors Used in Products Made by Weber Company

Hundreds of Pounds of Yarn Pass Through Battery of Machines

High grade sweaters in many styles and 30 different colors have been manufactured for 13 years by the Weber Knitting Mills, 122 N. Richmond-st. The firm also makes fancy and plain toques, berets and heavy caps for winter wear.

Utilizing only the finest yarns purchased from manufacturers in the east, Weber sweaters and knit coats have become popular throughout the United States, being shipped in large quantities to jobbers and merchants from coast to coast.

After the sweater or knitted coat has been sewed, it is pressed again and is ready for packing. As the various parts of the garment are completed on the knitting machine,

and 20 sewing machines is used to make Weber products. Most of the knitting machines are of foreign manufacture, being made in Austria, Switzerland and Germany. According to officials of the Weber company, American made machines are faster, but are not as sturdy as those of foreign make.

Contrary to common belief, sweaters are not made in one piece, but are manufactured in sections to be shaped and sewed together after the various parts have been properly pressed. To effect the right kind of sewing the various sections are pressed on a steam press, thus taking out the natural roll of the garment.

After the sweater or knitted coat has been sewed, it is pressed again and is ready for packing. As the various parts of the garment are completed on the knitting machine,

fashion the neck piece, cuffs and sleeves. Some knitting machines make one body of a sweater at a time, while others are able to manufacture three simultaneously.

About 15 minutes is required to knit the average sweater. The cutting and sewing operations require an equal amount of time. The company is able to manufacture 100 dozen sweaters a week when the plant is running on a full time schedule. It employs 15 people.

Color schemes and variations in style are made by simple adjustments on the knitting machine. The styles of sweaters vary from the heavy shaker knit to the fine silky weaves, characteristic of women's knitted coats and skirts.

At the present time the company is manufacturing large numbers of women's knitted suits. These garments for which there is a heavy demand, are shipped to all parts of the United States.

The company has already shipped garments to jobbers and merchants throughout Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and

Turn to Page 24, Col. 2

Gochnauer Concrete Products

CONCRETE BLOCKS HAYDITE UNITS

have played an important part in the upbuilding of a permanent Appleton during the past 30 years.

With new equipment and a thorough knowledge of the concrete industry we are prepared, with the co-operation of its citizens to our mutual advantage, to play an even larger part in the years to come.

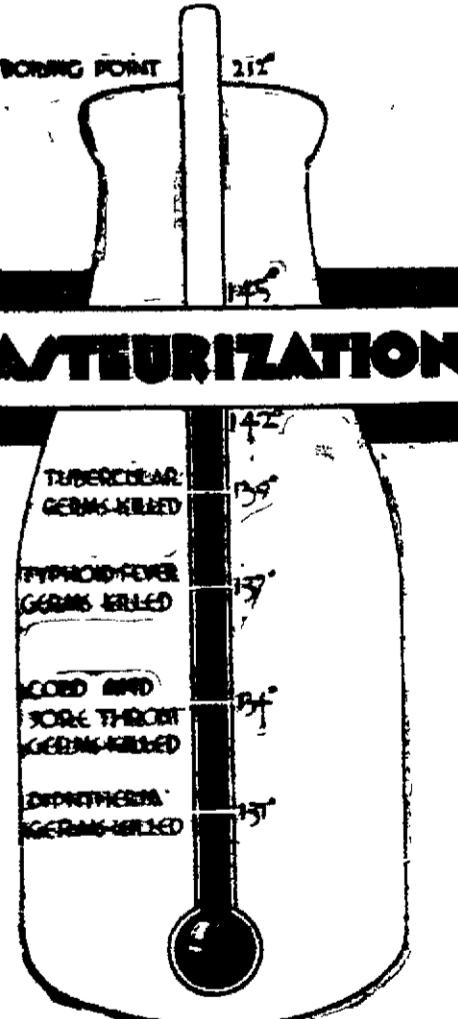
See Our Display in DAME'S BOOT SHOP
203 W. College Ave.

Gochnauer Concrete Products Co.

Fairmont's Milk . . .

Completely Pasteurized for the Protection of Appleton Users

Fairmont's milk is rendered SAFE for Appleton users through the complete pasteurizing process employed by Fairmont's. As shown in the diagram at the right, germs of many diseases are killed at temperatures reached by pasteurization. Pasteurization is necessary because apparent cleanliness is not enough. Protect your family from milk-borne diseases by ordering milk and cream from Fairmont's.



FAIRMONT'S Cream Top Bottles provide the latest convenience in milk containers for family use. Cream that actually whips and may be used separately from the milk is provided through this unique bottle. Fairmont Milk Route Men will be glad to explain fully and demonstrate the advantages of the Cream Top Bottle. Just phone 773.

See the Display of Fairmont Products in Langenberg Bootery Window

The Fairmont Creamery Co.

Milk, Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Eggs, Cottage Cheese, Frozen Fruits

A Few Facts About The Fairmont Creamery Co.

We own our plant in Appleton. We pay taxes in Appleton. We spend one half million dollars or more annually for labor, water, electric power, ice, coal, gas, oil, farm products and other supplies in Appleton.

We employ many people, all of whom live in Appleton. Many of our employees own stock in the Company.

Fairmont is a self owned organization established in 1884.

Coke Used to Heat Host of Houses Here

Wisconsin Michigan Power Co. Product Has Heating Value

Although only a by-product in the complex chemical processes of manufacturing gas, coke produced from the ovens in the gas plant of the Wisconsin Michigan Power Co. on W. Water-st is used to heat hundreds of homes in Appleton and nearby cities, towns and villages.

The principal by-product in the destructive distillation of coal in a battery of 48 retorts, coke is produced in quantities aggregating 50 tons daily or approximately 13,000 tons a year. Most of this coke, which comes in various sizes, is distributed in Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, and other cities and towns in the immediate vicinity.

Because of its high percentage of volatile matter and small sulphur content, only Youghiogheny soft coal from Pittsburgh, Pa., mines is used in the process of manufacturing power co. gas. The coal is shipped to Appleton from Green Bay by rail in huge quantities, and upon arrival in this city is unloaded in the mammoth yards of the Power Co. on W. Water-st on the north shore of the river.

The coal is handled automatically when it is ready for distillation purposes and is fed into the retorts, arranged in six benches, by an automatic stoker and feeder. In the air-tight retort the coal is heated to 2,000 degrees, and the volatile matter, ammonia, tar, and sulphur are driven off.

The huge ovens which are used in the heating process burn coke manufactured from the ovens, thus making the process continuous.

After the white hot coke is conveyed to the oven for heating purposes, steam is run through the pit, forming a blue gas which is able to produce exceedingly high temperatures.

As the gas is discharged from the retorts it flows through a common discharge pipe, and is ready to be purified. The coke is automatically pushed out of the retorts and is ready to be cooled and piled in the storage yards.

When the gas comes out of the retort it is at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. It is then cooled to 120 degrees in condenser coolers where additional tar is condensed and runs off into tubs. Approximately 11,000 cubic feet of gas is generated from each ton of coal.

An exhaust pump draws the gas into another condenser cooler where the temperature is reduced to 90 degrees and the finer traces of coal tar removed. It is in this process that the first ammonia is removed. To remove the ammonia content the gas is run through a scrubber and the finer traces of that substance are run off.

Naphthalene, another substance which must be removed, because it crystallizes and would plug up mains and services, is removed by a scrubbing process. Hydrogen sulphide, a deadly gas, is removed through chemical reaction with arsenic oxide. This compound is sprayed on the gas and 30 per cent of the sulphide removed, leaving raw sulphur. The union of the arsenic and air, which is brown through the compound, liberates the sulphur content.

The Power Co. has three huge gas holders, two at the plant and one at Neenah. These holders operate in the principle of an inverted cup filled with air floating in a dish of water. The lower tank is filled with water and the gas containers float in the liquid. One of the tanks has a capacity of 500,000 cubic feet, the second, 200,000, and the third, 100,000, or a total of 800,000 cubic feet, the amount consumed daily by gas patrons.

The tar which is used in the manufacture of hundreds of products, including roofing material, road building material, paraffins,

and high grade dyes is run into tank cars for shipment to New York where one firm redistills the product for commercial use.

The sulphur and ammonia are not generally utilized in commercial processes. Some companies, it is said, have attempted to utilize the sulphur, but have found it impractical.

Another by-product in the manufacture of gas and coke is carbon, which is removed at intervals from the retorts where it collects on the retort walls. The carbon, a hard substance, used to sharpen steel, and as an abrasive is shipped to various firms throughout the country. The carbon also is used in manufacturing electro-carbon products such as anodes and cathodes for batteries and other electrical products.

The coke is run through a screen where it is graded according to size. Among the grades are, pea, nut, stove and range coke. The company also has a huge coal crusher in the storage yards. The crusher is used to mash up coal when it is received in large sizes. An elevator conveyor operating on a trolley carries the coal and coke to various points in the storage yard.

The initial effort to manufacture gas by destructive distillation of coal was made in 1877 when a gas plant was erected. Carpenter and Co. were the contractors and the first gas mains were laid on Monday, Aug. 13, 1877. The first plant was erected on the site of the present plant of the Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.

A short time later the Appleton Gas Light Co. was organized and continued the manufacture of gas in a plant which was said to be capable of supplying a city of 25,000 people. Among the stockholders in the gas company in 1879 were H. J. Rogers, A. L. Smith, C. A. Bevbridge, W. W. Hutchinson, W. S. Warner, G. A. Farwell, B. T. Rogers, W. H. Stowell, S. K. Wambold, E. C. Goff, J. P. Buck, O. E. Clark and N. B. Clark. Mr. Farwell was plant superintendent.

In March, 1901, The Fox River Valley Gas and Electric Co. bought the property of the Appleton Gas Light and Fuel Co. and took possession on April 14. The Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat and Power Co. was organized on March 24, 1900 and, on Jan. 1, 1902, took over the assets of the Fox River Valley Gas and Electric Co. In 1927 when the Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat and Power Co. merged with the Wisconsin Michigan Power Co. the plant was acquired by the latter corporation.

There are 378 waterfalls in Brazil, 164 of which have a potential power of at least 5,000,000 horsepower.

Watch Quality In Manufacture Of Patten Paper

Best of Pulps are Used in Patten Paper Company's Products

Tons of assorted rags, moving in a steady stream on an endless belt, cut into shreds, bleached to a snowy white, and mixed with water to resemble a slush covered river, constitute the principal raw material in the manufacture of Patten Paper company's high-grade writing papers.

For more than 51 years this company has been manufacturing high-grade papers. The firm has one of the most modern plants in the country, producing 40 tons of paper daily. Of that amount 20 tons is manufactured in the Appleton plant and 20 tons at a mill in Kaukauna.

While the major portion of paper is produced in the Appleton mill, the Kaukauna plant produces groundwood papers. Huge sheets of finished pulp are hauled to the local mill from Kaukauna and are ready to be converted into high-grade writing papers.

This company produces mimeo-bond paper, sulphite bonds and other watermarked products. Among the products nationally advertised are Patten Mimeo-Bond paper and the Patten Ten-Copy paper.

Pulps used in the Patten process are shipped from Sweden, pulp plants on the west coast, in Virginia and Michigan. The alum and clay are shipped from Georgia and Illinois and the rosin sizes comes from Michigan. Filler is shipped from Michigan and colors come from all parts of the country.

Wide Distribution
Patten products find a ready and steady market in Chicago and throughout the central west. The company has 120 jobbers in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands. The firm maintains sales offices in Chicago and New York City.

As the huge bales of rags, weighing from six to seven hundred pounds each are received at the mill they are dumped onto a sorting table where women employees remove buttons and sort this raw material. The rags then are ready to be shredded. As this process is completed they are cooked in lime and rosin size and then dumped into a drum where they are mixed with water and chemicals to bleach

them. After a thorough mixing they are dropped onto the drain where the water runs off, and from that point run into the beater. As the snowy white pulp revolves in the beater's colors are added.

Before going into the Fourdrinier machine to be converted into paper, the pulp goes through the Jordon fibre regulating engines and through the chest where much of the water is removed. As the pulp is poured onto the Fourdrinier wire it still contains about 70 per cent of water.

As it runs over the brass wire much of the water is removed, the fibres are aligned with a vigorous cross shake and the watermark is imbedded from the dandy roll. After the paper leaves the Fourdrinier wire it passes over the dryer rollers.

The paper is rolled on huge spools as it comes out of the dryer and is ready for the cutting machines and trimmers.

Following the final cutting process girls count the sheets, stack them in neat bundles and wrap them ready for shipment.

The Patten Paper Co. gets its name from Azel W. Patten, who in 1856 settled in Neenah where his first business venture was manufacturing furniture. Then he built the Bay State Flouring mills, con-

ducting that business for several years.

Built in 1881
Mr. Patten's connection with the paper industry dates from 1873, when he built the Neenah Paper Co. mills with a capacity of three tons per day, employing 50 men. In 1881 he built the mill of the Patten Paper Co. in Appleton which at that time had a capacity of 10 tons of paper daily. The present Patten Paper Co. Ltd. was organized Feb. 16, 1882 by Azel W. Patten, Thomas Patten, his son, and John McNaughton, his son-in-law.

This company took over the assets of the former company known as the Patten Paper Mill. Mr. Patten was the active manager of the firm until his death in January, 1902, and was succeeded by Mr. McNaughton until the latter's death in 1910. The Patten Paper Co., Ltd. built in connection with its paper mill, a pulp mill on the property now owned by the Appleton Machine Co. in 1883. The building still stands by the bridge on S. Oneida-st, and is occupied by the machine company.

Present officers of the firm are J. G. Rosebush, president; A. C. Remley, vice president; S. C. Rosebush, treasurer; Eric D. Lindberg, secretary.

Make 60 Tons of Ice Daily in New Lutz Co. Plant

Use 100 Gallons of Water Each Minute in Freezing Process

An industry which adds another link to the chain of manufacturing enterprises in Appleton is the Lutz Ice Co., N. Superior-st, which started the manufacture of ice in its new plant last April. During its short existence as manufacturer of ice, the plant has gained recognition throughout the country.

The plant is capable of manufacturing from 60 to 65 tons of ice daily. It is operated on three eight-hour shifts daily, three men being employed to handle the entire process. In the process one man is able to handle ice production, equipment and machinery being automatic.

From the time the 12 unit rack of tanks is filled with water, until it

is taken from the brine vat, and dumped onto the conveyor for carriage to the storeroom, the entire process is handled by one man pressing only a few electrically controlled buttons.

There are 44 units of 12 cans each in the freezing chamber where 12 blocks of ice, 58 to 60 inches in length are manufactured every 55 minutes. Forty hours are required for the freezing process in each of the units. The water is aerated in vats until all of it has been frozen.

Water used in the manufacture of ice is pumped from the company's drilled well at the rate of 100 gallons a minute.

The water flows continuously being reclaimed in a large vat on the main floor and then forced back into the aerator and onto the roof by air at 100 pounds pressure.

The plant also is equipped with electric saws for cutting the ice into convenient sizes. The garage on the northeast section of the structure is 40 by 70 feet in size and accommodates a fleet of 14 trucks used for the distribution of the ice.

The Lutz Ice Co. distributes ice to many customers in this city and nearby towns, cities and villages. It also ships some ice by truck and rail to Fond du Lac and other communities within a radius of 40 or 50 miles.

Glass dating back to 1400 B. C. has been found in ancient Egyptian tombs.



Montreal or Singapore . . .

THE GOODNESS OF TUTTLE MADE PRODUCTS IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER



50,000 miles in a paper wrapper. What a long hazardous journey to undertake with no other protection against the sweltering heat of the fever infested tropics and the penetrating, killing cold of the Northern Seas.

Still, when the journey's ended it is an overflowing abundance of sparkling romance and adventure that's stored up in this lifeless paper parcel.

Yes, it would far exceed the 50,000 mile mark of travel over land and water were one of the many Tuttle made paper products to set out on a non-stop journey through the foreign lands in which Tuttle products are sold.

'Tis an interesting and intriguing story and because we feel that really so few people of Appleton and Wisconsin are aware of the fact that at their very doors have developed industries whose products supply world wide market, we have tried through the use of the illustrated map, above, to picture to the people of Wisconsin and Appleton, particularly, that the fruits of their daily labors are not confined to sale in their own community alone.

No doubt even very few of the men and women whose skilled hands play a part in the production of products sold in the foreign market places realize that their labor has been spent to supply the demands of the far off Chinese, the Hawaiian of Honolulu, and the Miss of distant Norway.

The map gives a panoramic view of the distribution of Tuttle made paper products. A broad foreign market supplied with Appleton made products produced with Wisconsin grown and Wisconsin developed raw materials.

The East. The West. The North. The South. The world at large knows the goodness of Wisconsin made products.

Tuttle's

The Tuttle Press Company
APPLETON . WISCONSIN

Don't fail to see the interesting, educational display of the above products now showing in the F. W. Woolworth Co.; and S. S. Kresge Co. windows.

Verifine Ice Cream

Verifine Ice Cream is produced by Wisconsin's Largest Independent Ice Cream Manufacturers. Each year one-half million gallons of Verifine Ice Cream is sold in Wisconsin — made from Wisconsin products. Eat more VERIFINE and help restore prosperity in Wisconsin.

Cooperating with Wisconsin Products Week we are displaying our products in the Olympic Billiard Hall Window, 107 W. College Ave.

Verifine Dairy Products Co.

Operating Plants in New London, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Sheboygan

APPLETON DISTRIBUTOR PHONE 3738

12,000 Gallons Of Paint Made Here Yearly

Peerless Paint Company
Has Experienced Consistent Growth

Selling directly to the public and gaining widespread reputation and success, the Peerless Paint Co., 118 N. Bennett-st, in the past few years has grown from an idea into one of the outstanding manufacturing plants of its kind in the middlewest. In addition to its direct sales to home owners and painting contractors, the firm carries a complete line of paints for industrial purposes.

Peerless paints for which there has been an increasing demand during the past two years find a ready market in Outagamie and surrounding counties. Approximately 12,000 gallons of paint of various grades are manufactured annually at the plant, the cost of it being distributed in Outagamie Co.

Quality First
The firm draws its raw materials from manufacturing plants throughout this section of the middlewest, utilizing only the finest quality ingredients which go toward the manufacture of high grade paints only.

The firm has long maintained its policy of quality first, and that quality is confirmed by the many painting contractors and home owners who have been using the Peerless product.

Liquids used in the manufacturing process include 10 to 12 kinds of varnishes shipped from Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Paul. These liquids are used in making enamels, floor paints, interior gloss paints and industrial paints.

Four varieties of linseed oil are shipped from Milwaukee. They are used primarily in the manufacture of exterior paints for homes and industrial purposes. Six kinds of dry colors for tinting purposes are used as a base in mixing Peerless paints. These colors are purchased in Chicago. In addition the firm purchases its aluminum powder for aluminum paints in Chicago.

Fourteen kinds of dry powders, including lead zinc, black and red label alabith and titanox also are used. Thinner include gum turpentine, oleum spirits, steam distilled turpentine and mineral seal. The firm also utilizes and sells industrial alcohol, acetone and benzol for making varnish removers.

Three kinds of paint dryers and 11 colors in oil also are used in tinting Peerless paints. Cans are purchased in Chicago as are the drums for bulk shipment.

In addition to its own products the company handles a wide variety of painter's equipment including Wooster brushes, Baker brushes, ladders and special paint ingredients. It also manufactures two varieties of staining stains, one made with linseed oil and the other with Shingle-Stain off stain.

Among the diversified products of the company are Peer-Cote, Peerless and Wearwell outside paints; Decorator's Interior Gloss and Sampson, interior paints; Peerless, Wearwell and Sampson enamels, and Peerless, Wearwell and Sampson varnishes.

Four men are employed in the factory in the various mixing and grinding processes and three salesmen are kept busy on the road selling Peerless products.

The process of manufacturing Peerless paints consist in mixing the dry fine pigments with sufficient medium to a stiff paste. This mixture is then thoroughly ground between built stones or a pebble mill or steel roller mill for eight or nine hours, depending upon the kind of paint that is made.

From here it is conveyed to special mixing machinery where it is thinned to the proper consistency and the colors added to produce the shade desired. Peerless paints used for exterior purposes weigh approximately 190 to 195 pounds to the gallon and must be reduced before using, usually taking about three quarters of a gallon of thinners to each gallon of paint. Most outside paints on the market can be thinned little if any, and are ready for use right from the bucket.

Colors Last Longer
Company officials say that long tests have proved that a paint to which a certain coloring material has been added will wear from 30 to 60 per cent better and longer than a white paint. They say that a surface so finished will require repainting much less frequently than the white paints. White surfaces collect dust and dirt quickly

7,200,000 Pounds of Milk Brought to One Plant Here

Most of the products known to the dairy industry, except cheese, are manufactured or handled by the Appleton Pure Milk Co., 714 W. Washington-st. The principal products are pasteurized milk, table and whipping cream, butter, cottage cheese, buttermilk, ice-cream and chocolate milk.

The company receives its milk from approximately 60 patrons at Black Creek, Calumet Corners, Greenville and Mackville, and about 7,200,000 pounds are used annually. In 1931 the company manufactured 42,000 gallons of ice-cream. Milk and cream is distributed to approximately 5,200 customers in Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, Kimberly, Combined Locks and Kaukauna.

Cows which produce milk for the Appleton Pure Milk Co. must be milk in well lighted stables and the milk is cooled to a low temperature to insure good quality. Milk is placed in sterilized cans before it is brought to the Appleton plant.

As it is received at the plant in the large receiving room, samples are subjected to various tests, and the cans are immediately placed in the washer. The milk is tested for odor and flavor, temperature, bacteria, sediment, butterfat, acidity and water.

Another test is the methylene blue in which one cubic centimeter of blue color is added to ten of milk in a test tube which is placed in a water bath at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The quality of the milk depends upon the length of time the milk remains blue. Milk testing five hours or over is considered good milk.

Chemical Tests
The sediment test, also conducted by the company's trained chemist, the last pint of milk in every can is tested. This test re-

Weber Knitting Co. Uses Large Variety of Colors

(Continued from Page 22)

Missouri. Most of the Weber products are shipped by express.

As the yarns are received at the plant in skeins, each weighing about a quarter of a pound, they are wound on a spooling machine. This machine is capable of winding 20 spools at a time, one operator taking care of this work.

All yarns are waxed on the spool to insure smooth and easy movement in the knitting machines. The yarn runs over a paraffin bar before it is wrapped on the spool.

A retail shop in the front of the company's building is the most recent addition to the plant.

The Weber Knitting mills were started in November, 1919, at 122 N. Richmond-st in the building vacated a short time before by the Zwicker Knitting mills. The business was inaugurated by Joseph A. Weber and John Weber. The latter was engaged in the industry for more than 13 years, having been employed by the Jersild Knitting Co. at Neenah before he started in business here with his brother.

In 1922 a substantial addition was made to accommodate increasing trade. The company was incorporated in March, 1932. Officers are John Weber, president; Harry Weber, vice president, and Joseph Weber, secretary and treasurer.

and the necessity of repainting white painted surfaces comes approximately every three years while repainting of tinted surfaces would come about every five years, they say.

Light tints, they maintain, reflect more light than the darker ones, and for that reason a building painted with a light tint such as ivory, cream or light gray is much cooler than one painted in dark shades of tan, brown, green, red or other colors.

The Peerless Paint Co. was started in 1925 in a little plant on N. Morrison-st operated by R. H. Miller, L. A. Carey and Mrs. L. A. Carey. The present plant was erected in 1927 and John Watson and R. O. Schmidt purchased interests in the institution in 1928.

A. O. Kuehnert, present president of the company, came to Appleton from Chicago in 1930 and purchased the Watson and Schmidt interests. Prior to coming to Appleton, Mr. Kuehnert had 12 years was president and manager of the Elmendorf Paint and Varnish Co. in Chicago.

Beryllium is a metal about one-third lighter than aluminum.

Wisconsin Prefers—

The Milwaukee Journal asked the housewives of Milwaukee to name their favorite brand of cookies. 86.8% said Johnston. » » » The Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer asked their readers for their preference. 60% said Johnston. For eighty-four years Wisconsin housewives have known that the name Johnston stands for the finest quality that money can buy.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON CO., MILWAUKEE

Johnston
COOKIES AND CRACKERS
Baked in Wisconsin

Knitting Plant Makes Yarn Used In its Products

Fox River Knitting Co. Manufactures Variety Of Knit Goods

One of the few plants in the state which manufactures its own yarns for knitting high-grade wool socks, mittens, and golf and other athletic hose is the Fox River Knitting Co. on W. Wisconsin-ave.

Bales of raw wool are purchased on the open market in Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., and Cleveland, Ohio, are used in spinning Fox River yarns and go into the manufacture of Fox River knit products.

The plant uses approximately 200,000 pounds of raw wool annually and has a daily capacity of 450 dozen mittens, socks and sport hose.

The plant employs approximately 100 skilled men and women.

The wool and cotton, received in huge bales and bags, is graded and sorted by hand. The various colors and grades are mixed by hand in batches of 500 pounds each.

As it moves through the gigantic carding rolls the yarn fibers gradually align themselves for the spinning process. As the yarn comes out of the machine it is wound on large spools.

The yarn is then graded and rewound ready for the knitting machines. After it has been properly graded and twisted it is wound onto cones for the knitting machines. Hundreds of these cones are stored away in the warehouse and are used for knitting Fox River products.

100 Knitting Machines
A battery of 100 knitting machines and 20 ribbers is used in the making of mittens and socks. These machines, all manufactured in the United States, are automatic, although some of the operations still require considerable handwork such as picking up stitches.

The ribbers which manufacture the elastic upper parts for mittens and socks are continuous in operation. Hundreds of feet of knitted parts for mittens or socks are turned out daily on each machine.

When completed, the socks and mittens are sent to the wash room and placed in wash machines which hold from 25 to 35 dozen pairs. After being washed for 30 minutes to rid the products of lint and loose wool, the socks and mittens are drawn over metal dryers and shapers. They are then folded and sorted and are ready for packing and shipment.

The ice-cream must be aged for 24 hours before freezing. As the ingredients are placed through the machine they are thoroughly mixed and whipped. When the cream comes out of the machine it is partly frozen. It is then placed in the refrigerator for further freezing.

There are six large and four small freezers in the plant. The firm also has a large battery of refrigerators where exceptionally low temperatures are maintained.

Founded in 1928
The Appleton Pure Milk Co. was founded in 1928 by Ben Cherkasky who came to this city from Madison. At that time the plant was known as the Dairy Specialty Co. and was located on N. Superior-st where the new postoffice now stands.

On March 1, 1928, the plant was moved to its present quarters and since that time has expanded considerably. A large addition was added last spring, and eventually, when all units are added, the plant will be one of the largest in the state.

Officers of the company are Ben Cherkasky, president and treasurer; Harry Cherkasky, Chicago, vice president; and Maurice Chase, Oshkosh, secretary. The firm owns 12 trucks and 20 horses. It employs 52 people, and has an annual payroll aggregating \$60,000.

The Peerless Paint Co. was started in 1925 in a little plant on N. Morrison-st operated by R. H. Miller, L. A. Carey and Mrs. L. A. Carey. The present plant was erected in 1927 and John Watson and R. O. Schmidt purchased interests in the institution in 1928.

A. O. Kuehnert, present president of the company, came to Appleton from Chicago in 1930 and purchased the Watson and Schmidt interests. Prior to coming to Appleton, Mr. Kuehnert had 12 years was president and manager of the Elmendorf Paint and Varnish Co. in Chicago.

Beryllium is a metal about one-third lighter than aluminum.

New Wisconsin Invention Achieves National Popularity Overnight

New Process Developed at Green Bay and Called "LINEN-IZING" Makes Softest Bathroom Papers Known

Exclusive with Northern Tissue and Gauze

You are urged to try the new Northern Tissue and Gauze, "linen-ized" for softness and safety. This revolutionary new and exclusive development now actually gives every sheet the softest, most absorbent texture ever known—that of real linen. Banishing all harshness, all chance of irritation and infection, so that Health Commissioners in 48 states actively endorse it.

Note, please, the fine even texture shown in microscopic view at right. No tiny, unseen splinters here that are often found in papers containing raw groundwood. And, over half the toilet paper sold does contain this woody substance. Made of rayon base cellulose, sterilized 20 times in making, Northern Tissue and Gauze are absolutely sanitary and safe to use.

To perfect the "linen-izing" process made the first roll of this new type bathroom paper cost us \$75,000. Yet, due to mass production, you can now obtain it at any grocery, drug or department store for no more than ordinary "toilet papers" cost. Get a roll today. But remember—only Northern Tissue and Gauze are "linen-ized."

NORTHERN PAPER MILLS
Green Bay, Wis.



BOTH "LINEN-IZED", BOTH ENDORSED BY
HEALTH COMMISSIONERS IN 48 STATES

Farm Machinery Made In Appleton Factory

Machinery which has helped revolutionize the agricultural industry is manufactured by the Fox River Tractor Co. at the extreme north end of N. Rankin-st.

Although organized in 1919 for the sole purpose of building tractors, the company four years later began making its nationally known silo fillers. Since that time many other pieces of equipment including the Fox hay cutter and corn husker have been manufactured.

Fox products are distributed throughout the United States, large numbers of silo fillers and hay cutters being used on farms in New York, and other eastern states. Fox products also are found in Texas and other western and southern states.

The Fox River Tractor Co. was incorporated in 1919 by Frank, Oscar and Raymond Saiberlich, and R. C. Krueger. Officers are Oscar Saiberlich, president; Raymond Saiberlich, vice president; Frank Saiberlich, treasurer, and R. C. Krueger, secretary.

Considerable care is exercised in the selection of copper used in the manufacture of these high-grade plates. The copper is purchased in ingots on the open market in Chicago. In the manufacture of the plates 84 per cent copper, 10 per cent tin and six per cent lead constitute the formula.

The copper is melted in a natural draft furnace and the tin and lead added later. When the copper attains a bluish color in the melting pot it is ready to be poured into the molds for the first stage of producing screen plates.

When these plates, three eighths of an inch thick, 12 inches wide and 42 to 48 inches long are ready to be screened they are carefully sized and polished. Fine tooth saws are used in cutting the narrow slits in the copper sheet, through which dirt and other foreign matter is drawn from the pulp. There are 200 of these fine, uniform slits or grooves in each plate.

Holes for bolts or screws are then bored and the plate is ready for the polishing machine, in which it attains a brassy lustre. Considerable handwork is required in the manufacture of the plates.

Machinery in the plant was designed and built by employees of the firm. All of it is of special design and well adapted to the manufacture of plates. Under normal conditions the plant employs six to seven men and produces an average of six plates daily. At the present time there are 600 finished plates in the company's storehouse.

Two simple levers control the machine on which the suits are cut on the copper plate. One workman can complete the sawing and grooving operations in record time with the least amount of effort. The plate is first clamped to a sliding platform which moves sideways, forwards or backwards.

In addition to manufacturing plates, the company also repairs them for paper manufacturing plants throughout the state. Most of the repair work requires hand labor. After being subjected to continuous use the slits on the plate spread, and it is necessary to reset them by hand or with an air hammer. The plates also are thoroughly cleaned and repolished at the plant.

The Fox River Screen Plate Co. manufactures castings for various processes and parts in the con-

Wisconsin Mills Use Screen Plate

High Grade Materials Used In Fox River Screen Plate Co. Products

Closely allied to the paper industry, the Fox River Screen Plate Co., S. Appleton-st, finds a market for its high-grade paper screen plates throughout the Fox river valley and Wisconsin. These screen plates, manufactured of copper, figure in the production of almost every kind of paper.

Before entering the paper machine, pulp travels over the screen plates where dirt and other foreign matter is removed through a pushing and pulling process on the diagonal.

Considerable care is exercised in the selection of copper used in the manufacture of these high-grade plates. The copper is purchased in ingots on the open market in Chicago. In the manufacture of the plates 84 per cent copper, 10 per cent tin and six per cent lead constitute the formula.

The copper is melted in a natural draft furnace and the tin and lead added later. When the copper attains a bluish color in the melting pot it is ready to be poured into the molds for the first stage of producing screen plates.

When these plates, three eighths of an inch thick, 12 inches wide and 42 to 48 inches long are ready to be screened they are carefully sized and polished. Fine tooth saws are used in cutting the narrow slits in the copper sheet, through which dirt and other foreign matter is drawn from the pulp. There are 200 of these fine, uniform slits or grooves in each plate.

Holes for bolts or screws are then bored and the plate is ready for the polishing machine, in which it attains a brassy lustre. Considerable handwork is required in the manufacture of the plates.

Machinery in the plant was designed and built by employees of the firm. All of it is of special design and well adapted to the manufacture of plates. Under normal conditions the plant employs six to seven men and produces an average of six plates daily. At the present time there are 600 finished plates in the company's storehouse.

Two simple levers control the machine on which the suits are cut on the copper plate. One workman can complete the sawing and grooving operations in record time with the least amount of effort. The plate is first clamped to a sliding platform which moves sideways, forwards or backwards.

In addition to manufacturing plates, the company also repairs them for paper manufacturing plants throughout the state. Most of the repair work requires hand labor. After being subjected to continuous use the slits on the plate spread, and it is necessary to reset them by hand or with an air hammer. The plates also are thoroughly cleaned and repolished at the plant.

The Fox River Screen Plate Co. manufactures castings for various processes and parts in the con-

Gets Patent on Method Of Treating Tire Bead

A patent on a composition for treating the bead on tires to facilitate their manufacture has been granted to Ben W. Rowland, 929 E. North-st. Mr. Rowland, who is now connected with

What Industry Means to Wisconsin...

WISCONSIN, for twenty years, has been one of the first ten in industrial states. This position has been achieved and held in spite of hampering laws and the imposition of penalizing taxes by Wisconsin taxing bodies. It has grown in competition with states that have no such embargoes on progress. It has progressed in the face of one hostile state administration succeeding another, always on the deceptive plea of shifting the tax burden.

One of the chief reasons why Wisconsin products have been able to stand the insistent and continued attack of hostile taxing powers and inhibitory laws, is the outstanding character of the products themselves. There has been built up among the manufacturers in Wisconsin, not only a desire for leadership, but a demonstrated final quality which has come to be recognized generally, and that has brought victory. Just as the dairy products of the state command attention and invite purchasers, so have the other food articles been produced here where the consumer demands something more than quantity. The same high character follows into every ramification of production of the versatile activities of industry in Wisconsin. So well is that recognized, and so thoroughly does production cover man's needs, that when it is said that the Badger state industries produce the things that will take the man from the cradle to the grave, there is no extension of imagination.

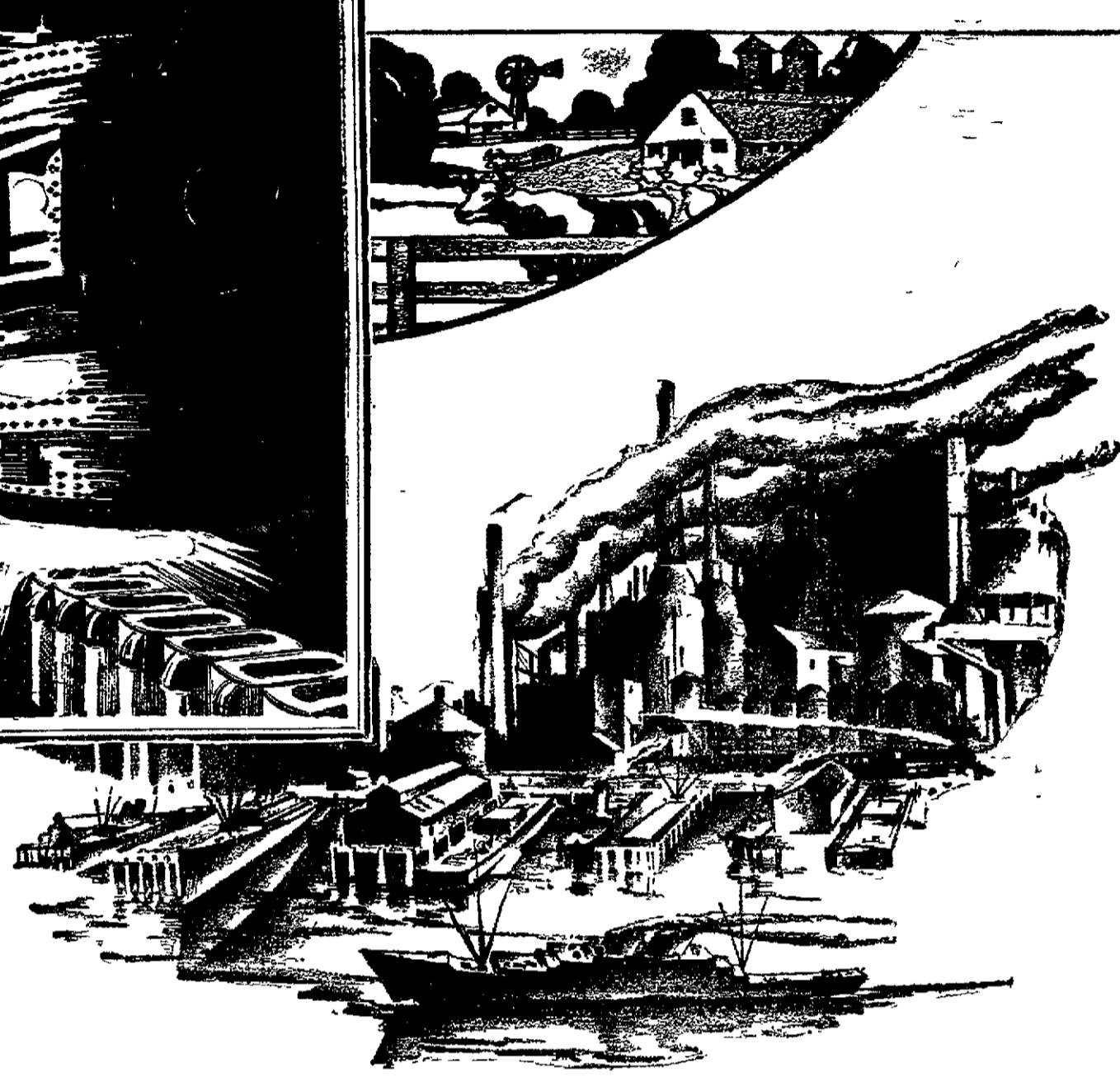
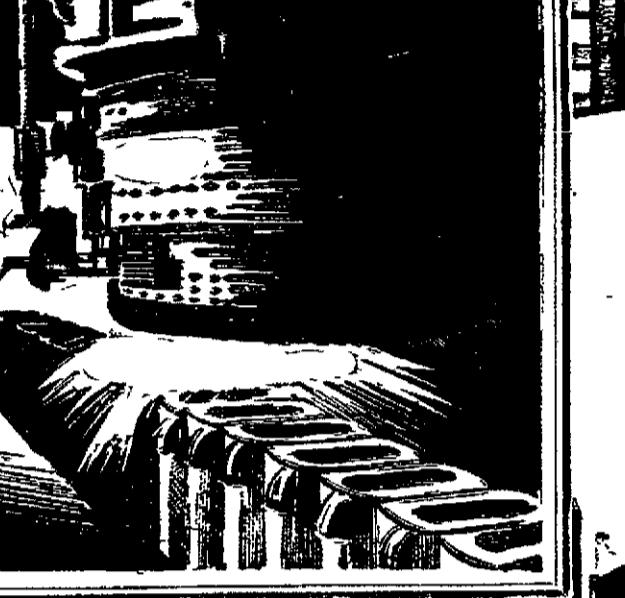
These truths are so generally recognized that the frequent boast of those most concerned with the political attacks on Wisconsin industry, concerning Wisconsin's high place in

production, certifies to the element in the industrial leadership that meets and overcomes all barriers.

That fortitude and resourcefulness has enabled Wisconsin in its 7,431 plants to pay 304,000 wage earners and salaried employees \$467,524,317 in a normal year—the greatest example of the distribution of wealth in the state. The value of farm products of the state and wages paid in Wisconsin industries follow with a strange closeness along almost parallel lines. At the same time that 467 millions were paid in wages and salaries by industry, the total value of farm products was 438 millions of dollars.

Wisconsin producers go out into the world and buy raw materials. They keep one and a quarter of a billion dollars moving in cost of those materials, fuel and purchased electric current. And when the finished products are ready for market, there has been created new wealth in added value by manufacture of 950 million dollars. The products themselves bring into Wisconsin from buyers within and out of the state, \$2,157,000,000.

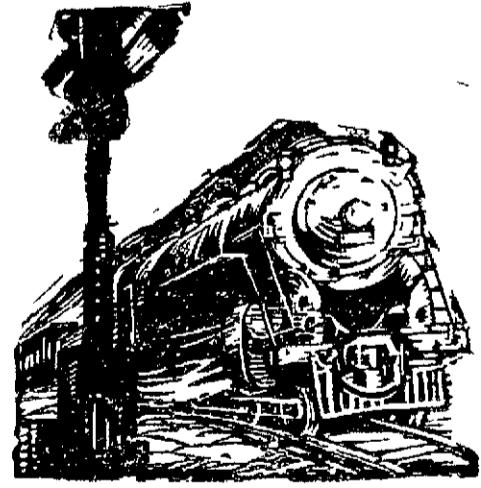
This is the contribution to the wealth of Wisconsin made by industry. Some of these things—only a trifle when the enormous aggregate is understood—will be seen by the people of this state during Wisconsin Products Week. It seems high time that the people recognized these tremendous sources of wealth that come into Wisconsin in terms other than exploitation for favored office holders and spenders in experimental and adventitious schemes, rather than to



build a great consuming and using population which will contribute in turn to the wealth and happiness of the whole people.

Wisconsin manufacturers whose visible demonstration will be made during Wisconsin Products Week, have seen 2,900 factories go out of business or move in the ten years from 1919 to 1929. They were unable to survive. The average employment of wage and salary workers is 33 to a plant in Wisconsin. The great bulwark of the small community is its factory, providing labor, wages and markets. It is beset and beleaguered by enemies until it not only has to battle in competition with other similar factories in other states, but there is a persistent and bayoneting hostility in its own law-making bodies that should protect and foster it. It is time to awaken to what Wisconsin is industrially, and to its distribution of wealth among its whole people, because of this industry.

Wisconsin Products Week should do this for the state—awaken the public en masse to the position still occupied by Wisconsin, and help to retain that position rather than to add to the hardships that must be overcome if industry holds out against the assaults from a state which should help rather than hinder, build rather than destroy, encourage rather than to erect blank barrier walls for destructive impact, instead of keeping the road open for more wage earners, more markets and a greater distribution of material blessings.



The Publication of This Advertisement Is Made Possible Through The Co-operation of Public Spirited Citizens Who Are Interested In The Welfare of The Wage Earners of Wisconsin.